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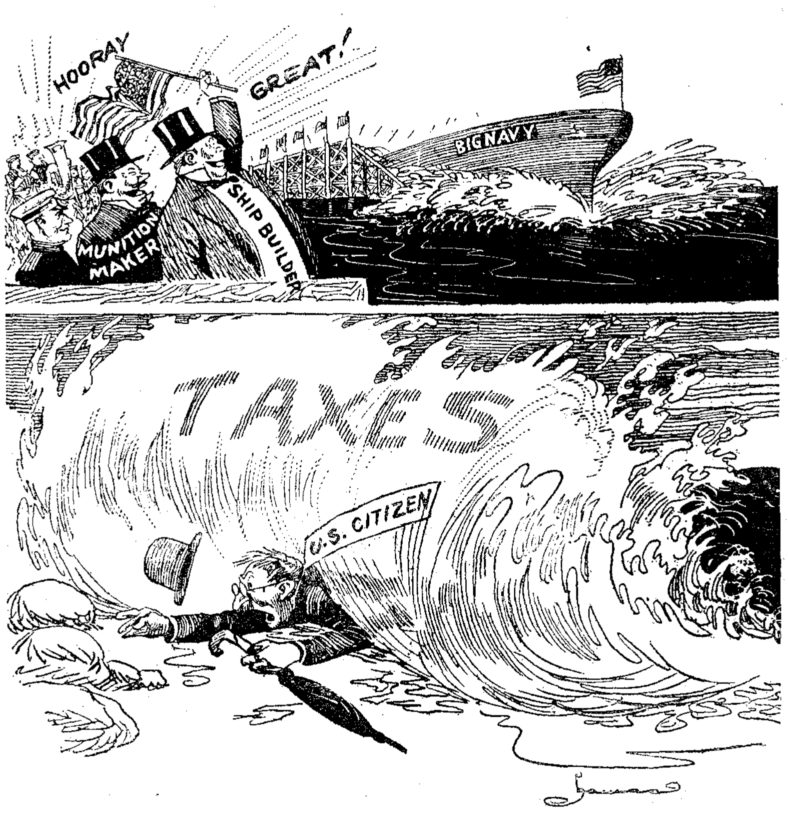
TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

WHAT ANOTHER DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE COULD DO

THE TAXPAYER HAS AN ILLUMINATING glimpse of what another disarmament conference will mean to him, and President Coolidge shows his belief in the coming of such a conference, when the economical Presidential hand slashes the Navy Board's building estimate from $80,000,000 to $30,000,000. The United States led the way in the disarmament conference of 1921-22 by announcing at the outset its willingness to scrap great battle-ships, both built and building. In the same way the President's cut of more than 60 per cent. in the General Board's program is interpreted by editorial writers and Washington correspondents to mean that Mr. Coolidge wants the United States to now be in a position to say that it has given a practical demonstration of its desire further to curtail armaments. As Clinton W. Gilbert explains in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, "the President does not wish the subject of reducing armaments to grow cold by delay and the uncertainty whether or not the conference proposed by the League of Nations ever will be held." Another dispatch tells us that "definite informal steps by the Washington Government are in progress for a new international naval conference in Washington to extend treaty limitations to auxiliary craft." The general opinion seems to be that as the first Washington conference dealt with battle-ships, the second will deal with cruisers, submarines, and possibly airplanes, leaving the problems of land armament to a European conference. The President's view, as he himself recently exprest it, is that "a country so powerful in numbers and wealth, so fortunate in its location as our own, can and should set an example of moderation in armament, and should invite others to pursue a similar program." And in a Washington dispatch from W. W. Jermane to the Seattle *Times* we read:



THE PRESIDENT KNOWS ABOUT THE SWELL

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

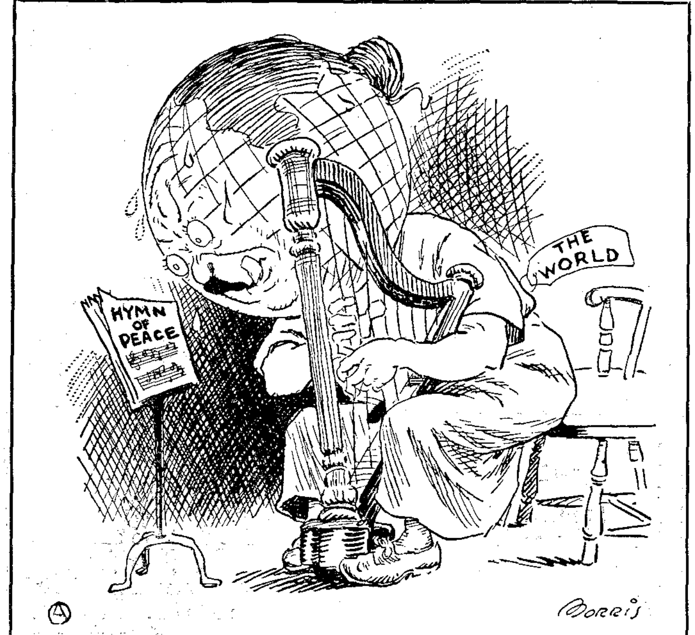
"President Coolidge is laying his plans very carefully for a second arms-limitation conference. We have lived up to the letter of the Washington conference treaties, and his curtailment of the Navy program shows him as anxious that we should also live up to their spirit.

"What he seems to have in mind is a conference that will take up the work of limitation where the first one left off. At the first conference there was a satisfactory agreement as to limiting the construction of battle-ships. The United States, Great Britain, and also Japan wanted it to include auxiliary craft, but France objected, and nothing could be done. It was learned afterwards that France had no objection in principle to such limitation, but acted in a moment of pique at Great Britain. It is widely believed in this city that she is now ready to recede from the position she then took, and if that should be the case, the world is to be congratulated. If the United States, Great Britain and France agree to take this second step, it is not expected that Japan will offer any serious opposition; indeed, from the standpoint of international comity, it is believed that she could hardly afford to do so.

"It is the belief of Mr. Coolidge, as it is of Secretary Hughes, that armament limitation must be brought about a bit at a time. The first conference made a good beginning. A second would carry the work further. After another series of years—Europe having meanwhile become stabilized, including Russia—it might be advisable to think about a conference for the limitation of land forces. Mr. Hughes once said, that if this work could be completed in twenty-five years, the world should be satisfied.

"If a limitation can be placed upon all kinds of naval craft—and that seems to be what Mr. Coolidge now has in mind—the world will find itself absolutely free from any danger of important fighting at sea. Both the United States and Japan, and also Great Britain, would then be rid of the fears that have been haunting them since the race for naval supremacy began, away back in the early part of the Roosevelt Administration."

On grounds of economy, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "all the nations chiefly concerned have a stake in securing further agreements." "Let us finish the work," says



WILL SHE EVER LEARN IT?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, which adds: "Restriction at the top has proved beneficial, but restriction from top to bottom is much more to be desired." "Only good could come from a resolute effort further to limit armaments by reasonable agreements, openly discust and negotiated," thinks the Chicago *Daily News*. Says the New York *World:*

"We are told that it is not only the prospect of still further limiting naval strength which is responsible for this new attempt to call a conference, but that the Administration realizes there is only one way to save the treaties already written at Washington, and that way is to make them more far-reaching. This, too, is sound policy. As they stand, the treaties are incomplete, and their incompleteness invites attack from those who would like to destroy them.

"Finally, we are told that Mr. Coolidge is now convinced that a conference to stabilize, interpret and expand the Washington treaties will not in the least interfere with any plans the League of Nations may have under way to deal with land disarmament. And this judgment, too, is sound. A naval conference in Washington will not disconcert the statesmen who are working for disarmament inside the League, but will lend them fresh encouragement."

The work of the Harding conference must be extended, agrees the Minneapolis *Journal*, which foresees the day when "international common sense will prevail over the martial spirit." Calvin Coolidge's "hard-headed pacifism" is praised by the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, which remarks: "He's against war. If there's any practicable way to avoid it, he'll take that way. He is on the way to get results." And in the Boston *Globe* we read:

"Whatever difference may appear between the policies of the present Administration and those of the Administration which it succeeded, there has been no change of attitude on war prevention. . . .

"The Washington Conference actually consigned great modern vessels to the scrap-heap, and the agreements were ratified and fulfilled. Our share of the sacrifice was $200,000,000.

"Since that time the building of naval auxiliaries has gone on without check, and the new Washington Conference will be aimed to effect a reduction in such naval equipment as escaped interference in 1921. It is possible to carry war overseas with vessels which have been classed as auxiliaries. If the Governments are to pour money into these, the very purpose for which President Harding strove will be imperiled. Mr. Coolidge has set his face against any such failure of the cause of peace on the seas. He aims to lead a united movement against naval competition in the smaller units.

"If there is a next war there will be no safe places behind the lines. Chemists and aviators will attend to that. Mr. Coolidge has grasped these facts. Therefore he accepts the rôle of peace insurer as one of the chief duties of a President."

The chances of success for a second conference "should be increased by the fact that much of the groundwork has already been covered, since the same fundamental principles that were agreed to in that conference will obtain in the new one," thinks the Jersey City *Journal*. "American sentiment is ready for the second conference," declares the New York *Evening Post*, in which we read further:

"Americans are in a mood more than usually receptive. They have been watching the aircraft, naval and defense hearings in Congress with misgivings and uneasiness.

"Those hearings have done more than reveal the needs of national defense. They have given glimpses of the terrors stored up for the next war. We have heard that sixteen gas-bombing planes could paralyze an industrial center such as Pittsburgh. Admissions are made that fighting planes only could beat off such gas attacks.

"The power to kill has multiplied a thousand times since the caveman's day and a score of times since Armistice Day, 1918. A single bomb, a single gas-cylinder, may slay its hundreds. Pilotless planes, veritable convoys of death, carrying bombs twenty times as powerful as any ever thrown from a gun, may be shepherded down sky lanes by a lone flyer in a 'mother ship.'

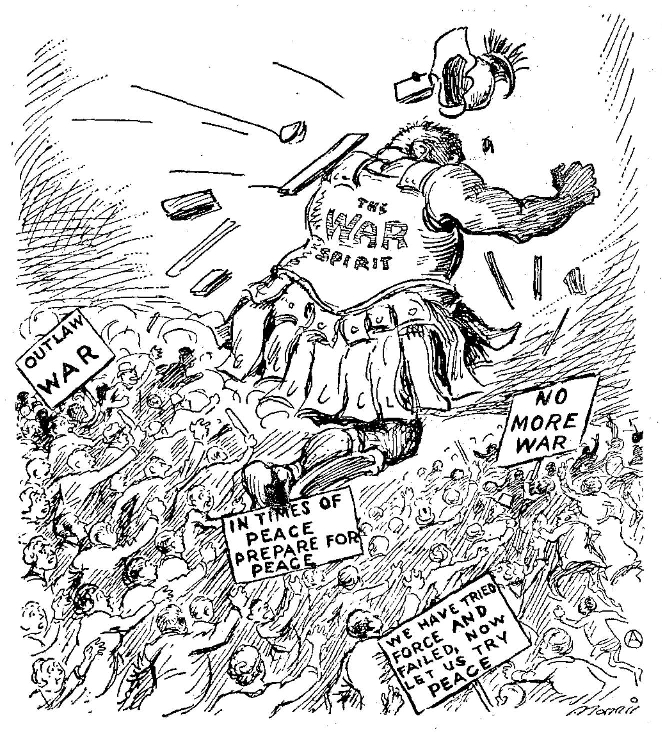
"The naval and aircraft hearings, with their testimony for and against the plane and the battle-ship, have emphasized the need for a second arms parley to supplement the work of the first. They have prepared the public mind for its coming, for they have revealed the need, long foreseen by President Coolidge. His desire for such action has never been a secret. This was part of his party platform, and appeared in his speech of acceptance. It was repeated in his message to Congress in December."

The chances favor another Washington arms conference, thinks the Cleveland *Press*, which endorses the idea with certain accompanying warnings. Says this Scripps-Howard paper:

"Anything, say we, that will reduce the danger of our boys being turned into cannon-fodder, or strangled to death in a fog of poison gas, is all to the good.

"But let's not begin to pat ourselves on the back too soon. Such a conference is not necessarily and of itself an unmixed blessing. It is but an instrument. Good will come of it only if wisely used. Not infrequently the hunter shoots at a rabbit and kills his dog.

"Which is pretty much what happened at the first Washington


THE WAR SPIRIT
OUTLAW WAR
NO MORE WAR
IN TIMES OF PEACE PREPARE FOR PEACE
WE HAVE TRIED FORCE AND FAILED, NOW LET US TRY PEACE
Morris

LET THIS BE THE NEXT WAR

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Conference We aimed at establishing equality in the Atlantic with the British, and came out second best. We contemplated equality in the Western Pacific with the Japanese and got undisputed inferiority.

"In so far as the first Washington conference lessened the tension in the Pacific, removed the menace of an Anglo-Japanese alliance, and put a stop to the race among the great Powers to see which could build the most battle-ships, it was a success.

"If reports are borne out and a second conference does meet in Washington, we must watch our step more closely than we did the last time."

Despite the generally optimistic attitude of the American press toward the idea of further limiting naval armaments, we are reminded that there are formidable difficulties in the way. "To be successful," remarks the Albany *Journal*, "such a conference must be by common consent"; and the attitude of the other nations chiefly concerned is still in doubt. In an editorial headed, "Why Not Face It?" the Des Moines *Register* discusses some of the difficulties:

"The first arms conference, known as the Washington Conference, was confined to the limitation of battle-ships. But limiting the number of battle-ships was not in any real way reducing the fighting power of the nations; on the contrary, it merely opened the door to an enormous increase of fast cruiser boats, submarines and airplanes. What the new conference will be called to consider will be limiting armaments altogether.

"France to-day is more powerful than Britain in the air and under the water, and as war goes now this gives France an enormous advantage. France will hesitate to enter into any agreement that curtails this advantage. In the same way Japan will hesitate to enter into any agreement to limit airplanes and submarines, for they are cheaply built and they afford an absolute protection against assault from the ocean side, which in the case of Japan is the only side.

"The whole story is told in these figures which are said to be from official sources: The French at present are building 13 submarines, Japan 11, the United States 9, Great Britain 7, and Italy 4. The French have 47 submarines projected, the Japanese 20, the Italians 16, compared with the United States 1 and Britain's none."

It is a question, continues this paper, whether France or Japan will attend a world conference called by us, if the call is not accompanied by some other proposal than merely for them to surrender their advantages. It also reminds us that limiting armaments is only a part of the problem of securing peace; there will still remain the need of a World Court or international code which will enable a nation to "maintain its rights without being armed." Nevertheless, this Iowa paper concludes, any disarmament conference will do good, because "no getting together of the nations to consider the foolish extravagance of universal armament can happen without an enormous enlightenment."

While disarmament is not a guaranty of peace, and does not necessarily prevent war, "it is an encouraging step in that direction," remarks the Hartford *Times*, which goes on to say of the proposed conference:

"Too many such steps can not be taken nor too many conferences held among nations as a means of stimulating the search for ways to make peace more durable.

"Whether it will accomplish much or only a comparative trifle there must be general approval of the idea of a conference for further limitations, and hope that it will be held and will succeed to the limits compatible with the willingness of the world's nations to make concessions to each other."

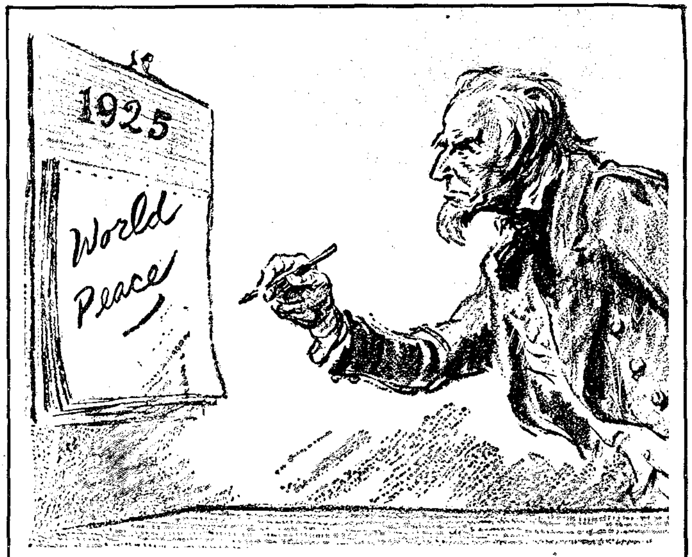
Because our own military and naval experts are now at sixes and sevens, however, the Newark *News* thinks that this is an inopportune time for a disarmament conference. To quote this New Jersey journal:

"It might not be out of order for the Administration to hold a national naval conference before inviting the other nations to send representatives to Washington again to discuss disarmament internationally.

"Our military experts are at sixes and sevens. They appear unable to reach a consensus of opinion concerning their own country's defensive needs. The admirals say that disarmament talk is pacifist bunk. The Mitchell school of aviators says that a large Navy is bunk. They can not agree as to the relative value of the different weapons of defense, and with the air so full of disagreement there are no signs of a settled naval policy.

"Because the nations disagree, President Coolidge is in favor of bringing them together in conference to the end that a common policy may be agreed upon. At such a conference the nation's safety would compel him to be guided by the advice of the military experts. What advice can they give him, when they do nothing but wrangle among themselves?"

Reasons why the French "may prefer to let the question of armaments rest until the results of the war have been consolidated and guaranteed" are thus outlined by the Springfield *Republican:*



HIS BEST EVERY DAY MEMORANDUM

—Cassel in *Collier's*, *The National Weekly.*

"They considered the Washington Conference of 1921 premature and did what they could to keep its results down to a minimum. With the Geneva protocol in doubt, the situation is for them exactly what it was four years ago. They would rather have no conference, but if one is held they may be expected to do their utmost to keep it within rigid limits. There has been talk of renewing the attack on the submarine and of restricting air forces: it is evident that a French delegation would not accept either of these proposals, and that if it did, the resulting agreement would not be ratified by the French Parliament, which found even the agreement in regard to capital ships a bitter dose.

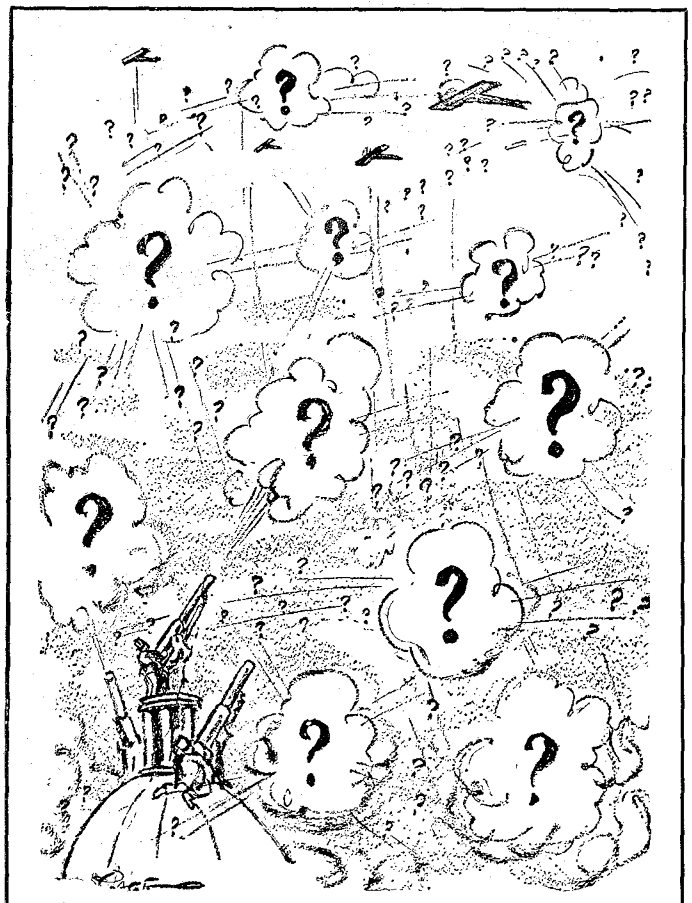
"These are among the practical difficulties with which President Coolidge would have to contend in calling at the present time a conference, the need for which is generally conceded. It is no more possible than it was four years ago to isolate the question of armaments from its political setting. In some ways difficulties may perhaps have increased, because the French, who disliked the rôle forced upon them at the Washington Conference of 1921, have become increasingly apprehensive of what they consider an Anglo-Saxon bloc. They yielded to combined British and American pressure in accepting the Dawes plan, and their resentment is not assuaged by the fact that the plan had common sense on its side. They are fearful that pressure of the same sort, also backed by common-sense arguments hard to meet, will either force disarmament before France is ready for it or put them in the invidious position of a militarist nation standing out against the general will. To put the case briefly, in any isolated treatment of armaments the French feel that they stand to lose; to interest them armaments must be linked with something else, such as debts or guaranties, so that in accepting military cuts, France may obtain something of value in exchange. This is not the way in which our Government has hitherto considered the problem, but it is the European way of looking at it, and if our Government hopes to hold another conference, even as successful as the one which fixt the 5—5—3 ratio, it may have to consider the desire of France to drive a bargain. If armaments and finances were to be considered simultaneously, it is likely that Paris would show a much livelier interest."

THE AIRPLANE-BATTLESHIP RUMPUS

WASHINGTON, FEBRUARY 24.—"How is the admiral of the obsolete battle-ships to-day?" inquired Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, of the Army Air Service, on meeting Rear-Admiral Andrew Long.

"Fine," replied the Admiral. "How is the General of the hot air service?"

So goes the battle on the Washington front. Once in a decade, we are reminded by the Washington *Daily News*, some officer of the Army or Navy rocks the national defense establishments to their foundations by his championship of an idea. Twenty years ago the statement by a young naval officer named Sims, that naval gunners "couldn't hit the side of a barn" so stirred up official Washington that naval gunnery was revolutionized. Ten years ago an Army officer named Wood "put over, against formidable obstacles, the Plattsburg idea, which the Army now regards as the keystone of its plans." Now comes General Mitchell with the idea that airplanes are entitled to a front seat, along with battle-ships and old-line Army units. But, remarks the Mobile *Register*, "tradition dies hard in the Navy, as well as in the Army."



THE HORRORS OF PEACE

—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

"One group of airplanes carrying the newest gas could put New York City out of business in a single day," maintains the "flying general." Furthermore—

> "The condition of the Army and Navy air services is pitiful, due to the fact that they are administered by the War and Navy Departments. We are not capable of putting up an air battle against any present third-rate Power, and there are no concrete plans for the defense of the Atlantic coast."

As a result of the airplane-battleship controversy, revived by General Mitchell's advocacy of a separate air force, with a secretary of aeronautics in the Cabinet, there will be "a new government policy toward aviation," declares John Billings, Jr., Washington correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. For, according to the Aircraft Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, the United States no longer is safe from aerial attack, owing to the development of a system "by certain foreign nations" whereby airplanes in flight can be refueled from surface ships also in motion. This, it is said, will increase the cruising radius of airplanes to an almost unlimited extent. While the British Air Minister was asking for $100,000,000 for aviation during the next year, a member of the House committee was remarking upon "the amazing situation of defenselessness" that confronts the United States. At a private hearing, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, General Hines admitted that the General Staff had not done all that it should as to aviation. Assistant Secretary of War Robinson and Rear-Admiral Hilary Jones were also questioned by the committee. At this confidential meeting, we read in Washington dispatches:

> "The officials were asked to tell just what might occur in the event of an air attack. Brigadier-General Mitchell, among others, has asserted that such an attack would find the country unable to meet it as the forces and equipment are now constituted. So the committee determined to get, if possible, just what the plans of the Army and Navy were for resisting the kind of air attack which General Mitchell says could not be fought off as the military and naval establishments stand at present.
>
> "It was learned that the following figures were submitted to the committee showing the lack of aircraft deemed necessary by the Army General Staff for initial equipment for the first line of defense:
>
> "A total of 106 pursuit planes are required by this plan, but the Army has only 21; 58 bombing planes are called for, but there are only 24, and 106 attack planes should be in commission. The Army has but one attack plane.
>
> "As to the number of officers on the Army General Staff who have aviation experience, it is stated that the committee was told only two officers of the more than ninety may be classed as flyers."

An air force, maintains General Mitchell, could capture the Philippine Islands and Hawaii, and we could not prevent them from also taking Alaska. All these outlying areas "should be protected by air as well as on land," declares the "flying general." He has challenged the Navy to let the Army Air Service have a "real chance" at a battle-ship, suggesting that the *North Dakota* be used as a target for bomb-dropping airplanes, and promising to "blow it out of the water." He has charged the Navy airmen with dropping dummy bombs on the deck of the battle-ship *Washington* in recent tests.

Unfortunately, writes William D. Tipton, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, and a former Army aviator, "General Mitchell's stedfast fight for a separate Air Service has earned him the opposition of the General Staff. But threats of demotion or the refusal to reappoint him Assistant Chief of the Army Air Service will have no effect on a fighter of Mitchell's caliber." This officer is said to be independently wealthy, and has but three more years of service before he is eligible for retirement. It is a habit with him, according to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, to say "precisely what he thinks, and one that is all the more embarrassing to his superiors by reason of the fact that he really knows what he is talking about. He is a practical and not an armchair flyer."

The present controversy, believes W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, "will have served a useful purpose if, as seems probable, Congress and the Administration, instead of muddling along, adopt a permanent and forward-looking aviation policy. The United States is the only Power that has failed to adopt such a policy. General Mitchell will deserve the thanks of the entire nation if the storm for which he is responsible is followed by such a clearing of the air as will enable everybody to see where the trouble lies, and what should be done to overcome it." This, it might be added, is the general opinion of such widely read papers as the Chicago *Tribune*, Des Moines *Register*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, Baltimore *Evening Sun*, New York *American*, Detroit *News*, South Bend *Tribune*, Syracuse

Post-Standard, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, Chicago *Daily News*, and St. Louis *Star*.

Taking up the points scored by General Mitchell and the advocates of a unified Air Service, we find Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N., Ret., saying in the Baltimore *Sun*, that "the naval defense of the country would be put back ten years by unscrambling naval aviation from the Navy at this stage." President Coolidge also added a chapter to the controversy when he made public the report of a special board of the Navy, which is discust in another article, that "airplanes will never assume paramount importance." On February 24, it also will be recalled, London correspondents of New York newspapers reported that British seaplanes had dropt bombs on the British battle-ship *Monarch*, but that these "seemed to have had no effect." As Captain Knox writes in the Baltimore paper:

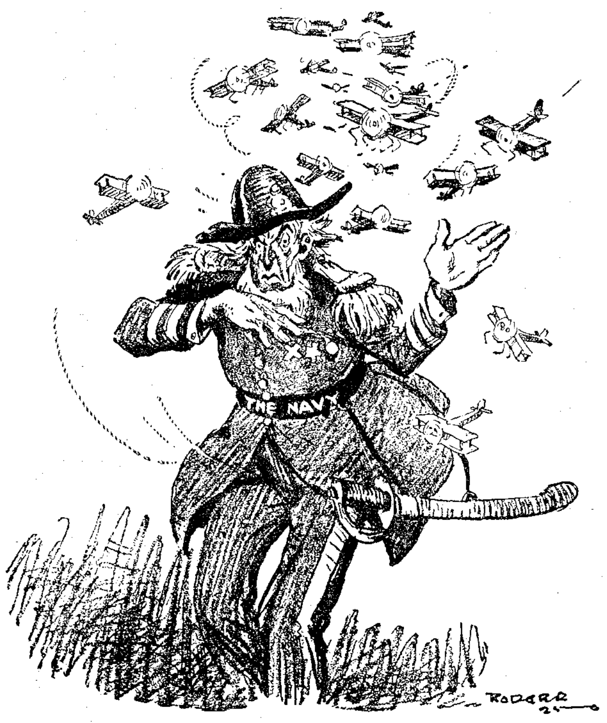
> "Without adequate aviation no fleet to-day can perform its major function of protecting the nation's maritime interests.
>
> "It would be just as logical and sensible to take away from a battle-ship her guns or armor or torpedoes or engines as it would be to take away her airplanes. The latter are now an indispensable part of a battle-ship."

Of the controversy as to the respective merits of airplanes and battle-ships, the Dearborn *Independent* says:

> "We might as well discuss whether a fish or a bird is the most useful to mankind. The warship is on the sea; the airplane is in the air. The one can not fly; the other can not carry thousands of tons of guns and ammunition. They may cooperate, but to talk of one displacing the other seems altogether futile."

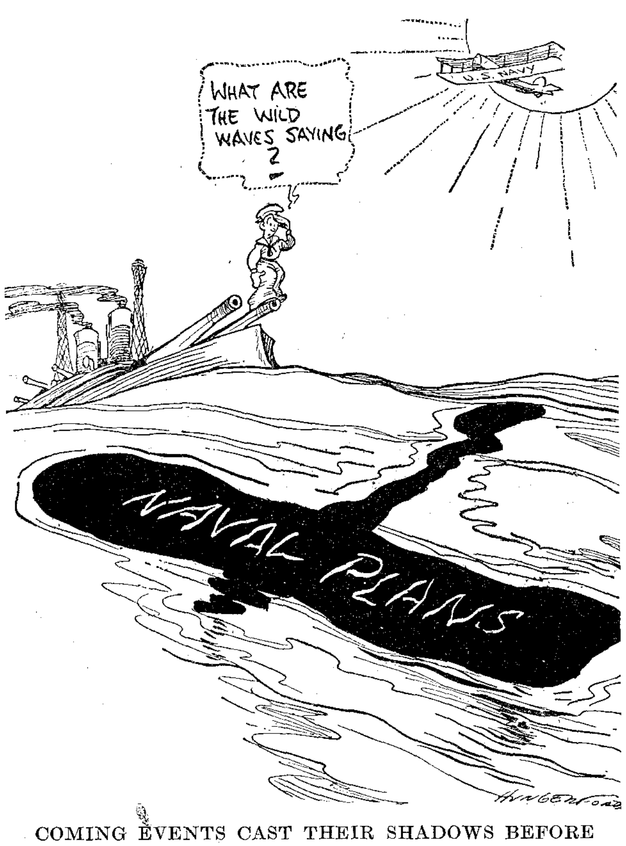
According to Secretary of War Weeks, a total of $74,000,000 has been spent in the last four years on aviation development alone, exclusive of salaries of flyers, maintenance, and similar extra expenditures. "And the fact that we have but twenty-one pursuit planes in the United States, when we need 106," thinks the New York *Herald Tribune*, "need not be taken with too much alarm."

> "If Congress is intelligently interested in national defense, a present deficiency can be regarded without terror, because for the time being, at any rate, there is no prospect of attack. The nation's real danger has always been the lack of a policy as much as the lack of armament."



THE MOSQUITO FLEET ATTACKS

—Rodger in the San Francisco *Bulletin*.


WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING ?
U.S. NAVY
NAVAL PLANS

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun*.

THE NAVY STANDS BY ITS GUNS

A REAL MENACE TO THE SECURITY of the United States is seen by the Baltimore *Sun* in the attitude of the special board of the Navy toward aviation, as revealed in the confidential report sent to President Coolidge several weeks ago, and made public by him on February 19. "This report minimizes the danger from aerial attack, and goes on the theory that the sea battles of to-morrow, as the sea wars of yesterday, will be fought not in the air, but by battle-ships and cruisers," observes *The Sun*. Or, to quote the New York *Times*: "The Board reaffirms the conclusion of the joint Army and Navy board appointed by President Harding, that 'the battle-ship is the backbone of the fleet.'" Capt. Dudley W. Knox, U. S. N., Ret., however, finds another meaning in the board's findings, which he summarizes in three sentences: "Aviation can not scrap navies. Navies can not scrap aviation. For ocean work, both battle-ships and airplanes are necessary."

After weighing the conclusions of the special board, the General Board of the Navy recommended a three-year building program, involving an outlay of $80,000,000 yearly, that would make our Navy "second to none." And altho this special board was composed of the eight ranking officers of the Navy and Marine Corps, writes J. F. Essary in the Baltimore paper, the recommendations have been greatly modified in the interests of economy by President Coolidge, and the estimates for appropriation forwarded to Congress were slashed from $80,000,000 to $30,000,000. Here are the seven items in the order of their priority which the General Board feels should be appropriated for if the Navy is to stand on a parity with that of Great Britain:

> "1. That the six coal-burning battleships *New York*, *Texas*, *Wyoming*, *Arkansas*, *Utah* and *Florida*, be modernized, as authorized by Congress, without delay.
>
> "2. That the completion of the aircraft carriers *Lexington* and *Saratoga* be expedited, including their aircraft.
>
> "3. That the seven battle-ships *New Mexico*, *Mississippi*,

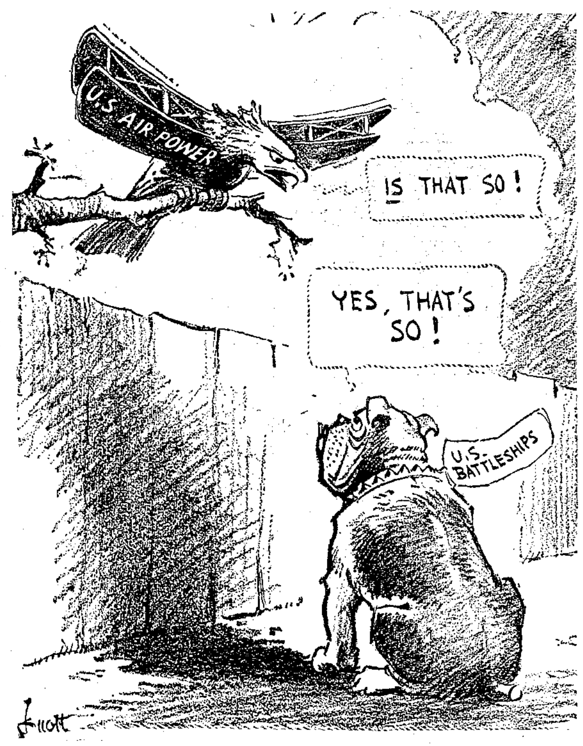
Idaho, *Pennsylvania*, *Arizona*, *Oklahoma* and *Nevada*, be modernized, as allowed by the Treaty, as soon as possible.

"4. That the eight 10,000-ton cruisers, already authorized by Congress, be built without delay.

"5. That a progressive and adequate airplane-building program be authorized to insure to the fleet a complete outfit of up-to-date planes, with 50 per cent. replacements in reserve, as well as the necessary training planes, at a total expenditure for the first year of $20,000,000.

"6. That the three remaining fleet submarines, already authorized by Congress be laid down during the fiscal year 1927.

"7. That an aircraft carrier of about 23,000 tons be authorized and laid down without unnecessary delay."



A LITTLE ARGUMENT

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

After careful consideration of this program the President eliminated several items, including the one which would have provided for elevation of the guns of seven battle-ships to equal in range the main batteries of other American and British dreadnaughts, and sent estimates to Congress for appropriations to include:

> "1. Modernization of three of the coal-burning battle-ships.
>
> "2. Continuation of the construction of the two aircraft carriers.
>
> "3. Three million dollars for airplanes for the carriers. (This is in addition to $1,000,000 for this purpose included in the budget for 1926.)
>
> "4. Laying down and beginning the construction of two 10,000-ton cruisers.
>
> "5. Beginning the construction of gunboats for patrol service on the Yangtze River."

At the same time the President issued a statement in which he accepted the Board's view that modernization of battle-ships (not including gun-elevation) was the first requirement of the Navy, the completion of aircraft carriers and their planes second, and the construction of two 1,000-ton cruisers third.

"The report of the board has an especial timeliness," thinks the Manchester *Union*, "in view of the controversy stirred up by General Mitchell." In fact, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* believes the report was made public as "a pertinent contribution to the Mitchell-Navy controversy." General Mitchell, as another article in these pages points out in detail, contends that the battle-ship is an obsolete weapon. The special board's report challenges this view when it says, in part:

> "The battle-ship of the future can be so designed as to distribution of her armor on decks and sides, and as to interior subdivision, that she will not be subject to fatal damage from the air. It can not be said, therefore that air attack has rendered the battle-ship obsolete.
>
> "Aviation has introduced a new and highly important factor in warfare, both on the land and on the sea . . . but the prediction that it will assume paramount importance in sea warfare will not be realized.
>
> "Airplanes can not reach distant oversea areas under their own power with any effective military load, and therefore can not operate there offensively or defensively until supplied with weapons and fuel.
>
> "Aircraft can not operate from territory that is not controlled by the military or naval forces of their own country.
>
> "Coast defense is a matter which involves all branches of the Army and Navy and there seems to be no sound reason why such Army or Navy air forces as happen to be available should not cooperate as may be necessary to repel an attack.
>
> "The separation of aviation from the Navy and its incorporation in a separate department of the Government would be most injurious to the continued efficiency of the fleet in the performance of its mission."

"This report," in the opinion of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "is entitled to the respect due the findings of the highest naval authorities of the country. Its conclusions go far to allay the uneasiness inspired by recent dark hints that our defense against air attacks are inadequate." "The board refuses to sacrifice the teachings of naval experience to a new and unproved theory," remarks the New York *Herald Tribune*, which goes on:

> "History has shown that the major fighting ship is the element of ultimate force in every Navy. The battle-ship is the backbone of our naval establishment and of every other first-class naval establishment. It guarantees control of the seas, which is the primary aim of a Navy at war. The whole plan of military operation must be built around it.
>
> "Every other first-class Navy holds fast to the battle-ship as the controlling fighting unit. It would be folly for us to accept the doctrine of the aircraft zealots and to shift our main dependence to a new weapon which may quickly turn out to be only auxiliary and supplementary, like the submarine."

At this juncture, however, the "aircraft zealots" begin to unlimber their arguments and their guns. "The naval report makes an excellent case for the Navy of Yesterday; it is a glorification of the big ship," observes the New York *Evening Post*. It would have been better, thinks the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, if the board itself had been composed of an equal number of naval and flying officers. To quote the Alabama paper further:

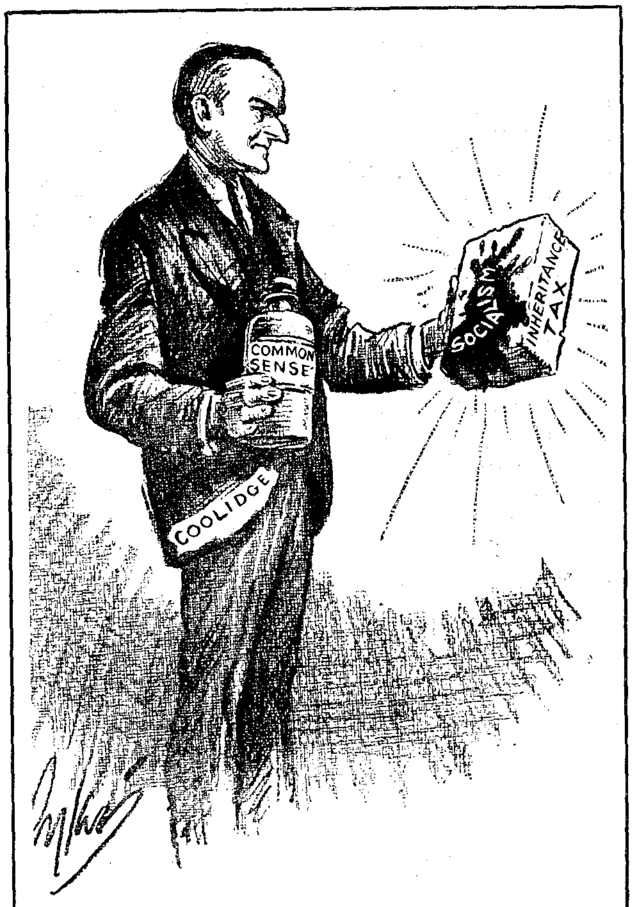
> "Rear-Admiral Moffett, chief of naval aviation, was not a member of the board.
>
> "The fact that the report comes from a board of Admirals who know more about battle-ships than about aviation further diminishes its complete authoritativeness. Congress needs to exercise all the more wisdom in the absence of reliable recommendation from the departments concerned."

To the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

> "It is apparent, from the report of the board, that Navy officials have learned little from the Great War. President Coolidge asked for expert advice concerning the relative merits of surface vessels, submarines and airplanes. The gentlemen holding down chairs in the Navy Department have given it to him. They were brought up in ruts. They can't get out of those ruts. According to them, naval warfare is going on as it always has gone on, with the battle-ship the chief factor in sea power.
>
> "The battle-ship is a floating fort. It is also afraid to go out in the dark. It is surrounded by all sorts of vessels—cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boats, destroyers, submarines, and the like. And when it is all drest up, it has no place to go. Nevertheless, Navy bureaucrats stick to it and pretend to see in the tremendous possibilities offered by air service a mere adjunct.
>
> "The trouble with the bureaucrats is that they are set in their ways; that they lack vision; that they are incapable, because of their prejudice, of taking hold of the air branch and making of it what it should be. There is no doubt whatever that both the Navy and the Army are inclined to belittle the air service, whereas it should be erected into the most important one of all."

DEEP DOUBTS ABOUT DEATH TAXES

IF A RICH MAN happens to hate his family he may take advantage of the State inheritance-tax laws and "so manage the local habitations of himself or his worldly goods as to leave his unfortunate heirs actually indebted to a group of government bodies instead of really inheriting anything." The suggestion is offered by the Boston *News Bureau* and gains credibility from Roger Babson's story, retold in another paper, of an estate of $23,000,000 in Illinois left to a daughter and two sons, the sons to pay all taxes. "Their shares in the estate were $1,800,000 and $2,800,000. Taxes on the estate totaled $6,400,000—leaving the sons in debt nearly $2,000,000!" This sort of thing worries President Coolidge, who points out that there are some kinds of property which upon the owner's death can be taxed in perhaps a dozen States. And then he is no less troubled because with a Federal inheritance tax rate, ranging from 1 per cent. to a maximum of 40 per cent., and State tax rates, running as high as 40 per cent., we are practically confiscating large fortunes, and the President calls it disguised socialism. If Henry Ford were to die now, we read in the Boston *Post*, "it is estimated his estate would lose half a billion. This would be enough to almost cripple the Ford factories." The President has the press with him unanimously when he asks for a straightening-out of the problem of these overlapping State taxes, but there is a difference of opinion over the advisability of heavy inheritance taxation in general.



THE ACID TEST

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post*.

President Coolidge was talking to the National Tax Association's conference on inheritance taxation, and was explaining that there can be just as much extravagance in taxing as in spending:

> "There is competition between States to reach in inheritance taxes not only the property of its own citizens, but the property of the citizens of other States which by any construction can be brought within the grasp of the tax-gatherer.
>
> "A share of stock represents a most conspicuous example of multiple inheritance taxation. It is possible that the same share of stock, upon the death of its owner, may be subject to taxation, first, by the Federal Government; then by the State where its owner was domiciled; then by some other State which may also claim him as a citizen; again in the State where the certificate of stock was kept; in the State where the certificate of stock must be transferred on the corporation's books; in the State or States where is organized the corporation whose capital stock is involved; and, finally, in the State or States where this corporation owns property."

All this, notes Mr. Coolidge, means a pyramiding of taxation, and an extremely heavy expense both to executors and the States concerned. He thinks the States ought to come to some agreement, perhaps "giving up entirely the collection of taxes upon personal property of non-resident decedents." President Coolidge makes the further remark that "we have come to a point of estate and inheritance taxation reaching, as it does, 40 per cent. in the Federal law and perhaps higher in some States, where the total burden approaches, if it is not actually, confiscation." He does not "believe that the Government should seek social legislation in the guise of taxations," and he thinks that there is no reason, anyway, for discouraging the acquisition of large fortunes. Since "the right to inherit property owes its existence, not to any Federal laws, but to the laws of the States," taxes on such inheritances should normally be levied by the States. Noting that in the last fiscal year the Federal Government received only $103,000,000 from death taxes out of its total $2,700,000,000 of internal revenue receipts, the President comes to this conclusion on the Federal angle of the problem: "While we may not be able to absorb so great a loss in revenue in one year, it could provide for gradual retirement from the field as government expenses decrease."

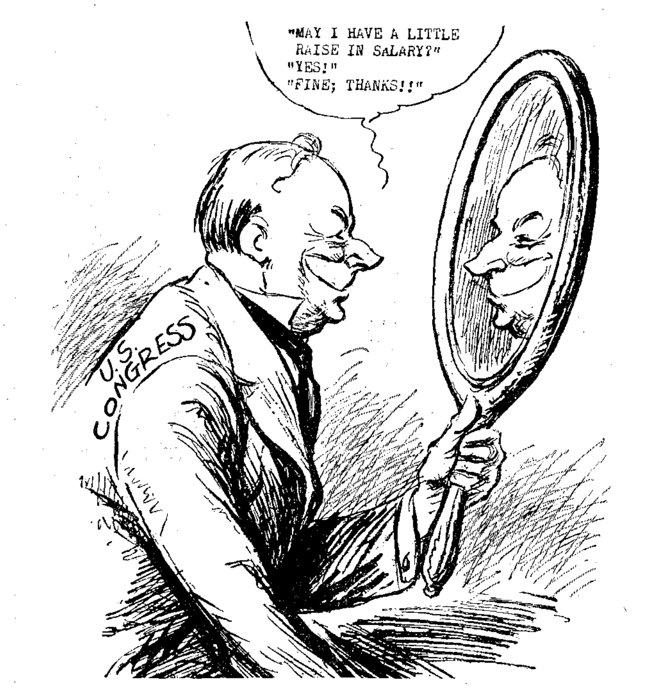
"The President is right," declares the Boston *Herald*, speaking for a large number of papers, including the New York *Herald Tribune*, Baltimore *Sun*, Washington *Post*, Providence *Journal*, Chicago *Daily News*, Indianapolis *News*, Minneapolis *Tribune*, and Cleveland *News*. So the New York *Journal of Commerce* perceives "an agreeable and hopeful unanimity of opinion regarding the intolerable character of the present inheritance-tax system which has in the course of years been saddled upon the country." Vicious as these taxes are, says the Newark *News*, the loss of the revenue they give the Federal Government would be an unsurmountable obstacle, "if it were not for the fact that the Government is counting upon a surplus of $500,000,000 in the next fiscal year as a basis of tax-reduction and tax-reform. Why not devote one-fifth of this surplus to expunging from the statute book the most economically destructive species of taxation the Government ever undertook?" The Manchester *Union* hopes "the President will not drop this matter of procuring reciprocity between the several States in the imposition and collection of inheritance taxes," and that he will some day summon a conference of all the Governors of all the States "and initiate the movement which will secure definite results."

To some editors the inheritance tax itself seems by no means indefensible. While the need of overhauling the present inheritance-tax system is evident to the New York *World*, that paper differs with President Coolidge about the general policy of heavy taxes on inheritances:

> "The one greatest danger to any society which allows the free accumulation of wealth by individual enterprise is in the massing up by inheritance of great unearned fortunes. The very theory of individual capitalism requires the gradual dissolution after the individual's death of the control he has acquired over property, so that in the new generation opportunity shall remain open and not too unequal. The taxation of great estates, even the forced liquidation of some part of them, is a real protection to capitalist society. So long as the money taken by the Government is not wasted, the country is no poorer because a great accumulation of capital has been distributed among the people who buy it from the heirs."

OUR UNDERPAID CONGRESSMEN

WHILE PRESIDENT COOLIDGE was wrestling with an old dull-edged knife eraser to save the expense of a new one, and the White House employees were cutting down on the number of towels used in the washroom, getting along without paper drinking-cups, and being very careful to burn the electric lights only when necessary, so correspondents observe, at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, Congress was slipping through with amazing celerity, without roll-calls, almost without debate, a little bill raising its own salaries by 33 1-3 per cent. The increase in Congressional salaries to $10,000 a year from $7,500 would amount to an increase of $1,340,000 a year in the cost of running the Government, notes a writer in the New York *Times*, while the accompanying increase of the salaries of Vice-President, Speaker of the House, and Cabinet members from $12,000 to $15,000, brings the total up to $1,376,000. This, say the correspondents, will be called a "salary grab." It has aroused bitter criticism in the newspapers.


"MAY I HAVE A LITTLE RAISE IN SALARY?"
"YES!"
"FINE; THANKS!!"
U.S. CONGRESS

THE MIRROR AT WASHINGTON
—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

True, there is editorial recognition of the contention of Congressmen that they are sadly underpaid. The Washington *Evening Star* and *Post*, whose editorial writers are doubtless intimately acquainted with the conditions among which members of Congress must live, hold that the pay increase is timely and necessary, and will generally be approved by the country. Reminding us that there has been no increase in Congressional wages since 1907, and that the cost of living has soared mightily in these eighteen years, the New York *Daily News* argues that "the salary increase measure deserves the O. K. of every citizen, because it tends to raise the standards of government personnel and therefore to heighten the efficiency of that government." The salary increase seems appropriate enough to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Troy *Times*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Minneapolis *Tribune* and Des Moines *Register*. In one of Robert T. Small's Consolidated Press dispatches appears the reflection that besides the increase in the cost of living, Congressional sessions have been lengthening of late, requiring longer residences in expensive Washington, while the governmental business has increased so as to keep members busier between sessions.

But "terse and unflattering" is most of the newspaper comment on the "salary grab." The Springfield *Republican* argues:

> "Congress can not raise the salaries of its own members with the slightest decency so long as the Administration policy is to cut the annual budget until it bleeds. Nor can Congress decently place its own members in a preferred class so long as there are any underpaid employees in the executive departments of the Government."

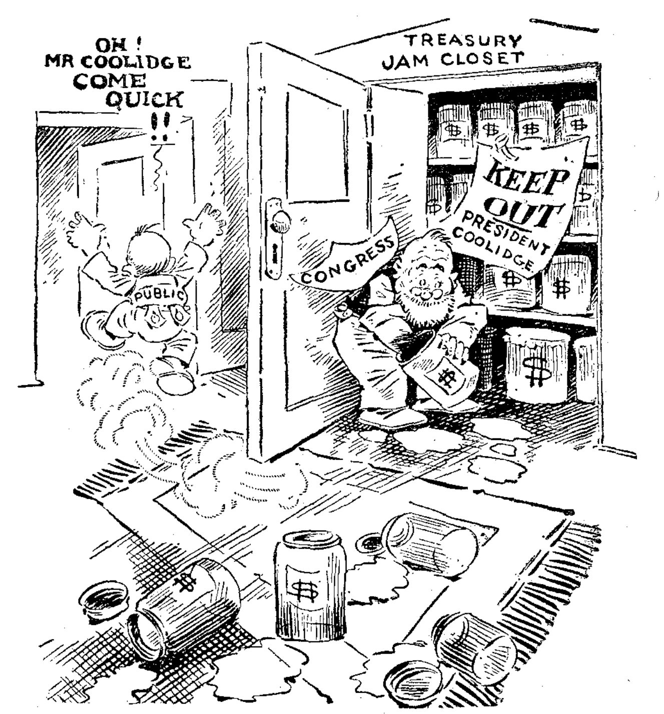
It seems particularly unfortunate to the New Haven *Journal-Courier* that this Congress undertook this pay-raising:

> "Its general inefficiency and disregard of the public welfare, its political huggermuggering and ineptitude, have made a most disagreeable impression on the country. It seemed impossible for it to sink lower in the public estimation, and yet this has been accomplished, not because a wage is to be given the members of the House or Senate fairly commensurate to their daily needs, but because it has been secured by means essentially shameless."

The way in which the thing was done, writes Frank R. Kent in the Baltimore *Sun*, "robs it of all semblance of self-respect." As the New York *Times* sums up the story of the proceedings:

> "There was no roll-call in either House. A little amendment slipt into an appropriation bill did the business. The proceeding showed Congress at its worst, and as its own worst enemy."

Why, asks the New York *World*, is it so easy for members of Congress "to legislate better pay for themselves, so difficult and slow to perfect and pass legislation for the general benefit?" Many voters, thinks the New York *Herald Tribune*, "will wonder why public servants who squander the taxpayer's substance and seek to deny him tax relief should have made such a record and argument for a salary boost." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* suggests that "until Congressmen as a group acquire a more expert technique in the transaction of public business, they will have difficulty in convincing the public they are entitled to larger salaries." Papers like *The Wall Street Journal*, Detroit *Free Press*, Newark *News*, Buffalo *Evening Post* and Omaha *World-Herald* agree that Congressmen on the average are not worth a cent more than they are now getting. And "with $7,500 a year, besides allowances for travel, clerk hire, and other perquisites, no Congressman should find it impossible to live decently in Washington," in the opinion of the Boston *Post*.



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HE DOESN'T BELIEVE IN SIGNS
—Hanny in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

PINCHOT'S PLAN TO TAME THE ELEPHANTS

WILD ELEPHANTS are all about us, it seems, without our knowing it, and we should be trampled into pulp were it not that the raging pachyderms have been discovered by the redoubtable Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, who has a plan to tame them and make them the friends of man. Water power under private control, it seems, is the wild elephant—but when brought under public control, it is a tame elephant. So he asks his legislature to domesticate the unruly power sources of Pennsylvania. The Governor looks forward to the time when these sources of electrical energy shall be linked into a giant power system, and the most important single development in the economic and social life of to-day, declares Evans Clark, economist and research director, in a New York *Times* article, is giant power—a "pool" of electrical energy, with huge steam and hydro-generating plants located at the sources of power, "pouring their current into the great common sluiceways of transmission lines that carry it hundreds of miles." Out of the forty-eight States, according to this authority, there is only one that has a definite program before it to meet the situation—Pennsylvania. On February 17 Governor Pinchot presented to the Pennsylvania State Legislature his report on the giant power survey recently completed by the State and his recommendations for regulatory legislation. According to a Harrisburg dispatch to the New York *World*, he warned the legislators that unless measures are taken to control the situation, within five years there will be created in Pennsylvania a monopoly which will eventually hold the entire nation in its grasp. "The question before us," says the Governor, "is not whether there shall be monopoly. The question is whether we shall regulate it or whether it shall regulate us." Continues Mr. Pinchot in his message:

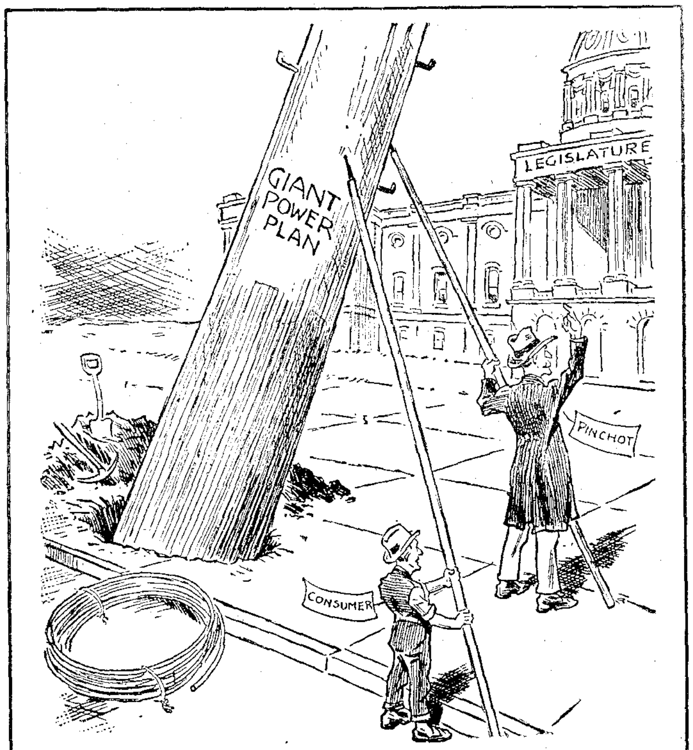
> "Giant power and super-power are as different as a tame elephant and a wild one. One is the friend and fellow worker of man—the other, at large and uncontrolled, may be a dangerous enemy. The place for the public is on the neck of the elephant, guiding its movements; not on the ground helpless under its knees.
>
> "Giant power seeks the cheapest sources of power, and hence the cheapest rates. It proposes to create, as it were, a great pool of power into which power from all sources will be poured, and out of which power for all uses will be taken. It is the pooling of supply—not the disposal of surplus—and the chief idea behind it is not profit, but public welfare.
>
> "Super-power, on the other hand, is the interchange of small quantities of surplus power at the ends of the distribution wires of each system. The main object of the super-power idea is greater profit to the companies. The main object of the giant power idea is greater advantage to the people. Giant power will assure vastly better service and vastly cheaper rates to the consumer, and through effective public regulation, it will set aside the threat of the most dangerous monopoly ever known."

"Chief interest in the Pennsylvania plan," observes the Baltimore *Sun*, "lies in the fact that it is the first definite program adopted by any State toward hydro-electric enterprises." In a Harrisburg dispatch to the New York *Times* we read:

> "The basic feature of the program is to give the status of common carrier to all electric transmission companies. The proposal is based on the assumption that electric current is both a necessity and a commodity, the transportation and sale of which should not be artificially restricted. As common carriers, the transmission companies of Pennsylvania would be compelled by existing law to accept for transmission all current offered them and to sell to all who offered to buy it, on the basis of reasonable requirements and rates."

Governor Pinchot's plan is of vital significance, in the opinion of the Boston *Post*, for, declares the New York *American*, "the effort to grab America's water power is now on all over the United States." "The report of the Giant Power Survey Board and the message of Governor Pinchot which accompanies it are valuable," asserts the New York *World*, because—

> "They tie together and provide an intelligent background for such questions as are represented at Muscle Shoals, in the pending tri-State Treaty between New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and in the swift march of great trunk-line transmission systems such as are now linking every section of the country.
>
> "We are in the dawn of the electric age. Such proposals as these may not turn out subsequently to be sound proposals, or the right proposals to give man mastery of his own terrific engines. But the report which Governor Pinchot sent to his legislature is an intelligent and constructive approach to a new industrial problem: the first report of its kind in the United States. Pennsylvania is looking to the future."



"GIVE US A LIFT"

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"Pennsylvania," explains the Philadelphia *North American*, "is the center of the giant power area of the East. It is fortunate, therefore, that it should have at its command the idealism and vision of Gifford Pinchot." For, this paper goes on:

> "In the rapid development of the giant power idea there is in process under our eyes a veritable economic revolution. When Watt's steam engine linked up the looms of England to the coal seams underground, manufacturing was centralized because the energy could be transmitted only by shafting and belts; the machine had to be close to the engine, and the worker was tied to the machine. Giant power will mean the breaking of those shackles. Just as steam centralized industry and population, so the electrical age will tend to decentralize them—to stimulate the creation of small manufacturing plants, to check urban congestion and to develop the freer, more healthful existence of suburban and rural communities."

Of course, we are reminded by several cautious writers, this is a subject of much magnitude, and many problems are involved. One of these writers, William I. Grundish, in a Harrisburg dispatch to the Pittsburgh *Gazette Times*, says:

> "This is a beautiful and wonderful plan and not difficult to comprehend. The difficulty lies in the fact that in order to create such a power pool, thousands of individual problems dealing with utilities, with construction, with the rights of eminent domain, with confiscation of coal mines, with the Public Service Commission, with the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the rates to be charged consumers of various amounts, and with other things, must be solved by the Legislature."

While *The Gazette Times* declares editorially that "it is no advocate of uncontrolled monopoly in public utilities," nevertheless, "the Pennsylvania legislature will do well to move very slowly in proceeding to carry the recommendations into effect."

AS TO THE SLUSHINESS OF THAT FUND

THE SENATE MAY BE SHORT on statesmanship, unfeelingly remarks the Atlanta *Constitution*, but it is still long on humor, as evidenced by the report of the special committee, headed by Senator Borah, which, after investigating expenditures in the 1924 campaign, merely recommends legislation to prevent the collection of money in one State to be spent in carrying the election in another. Yet the report, sarcastically observes the New York *Evening Post*, "says not a word of the $15,000,000 'slush fund' that was being raised to buy the election in the West." Other papers, too, think this omission significant, and the Detroit *Free Press* finds in the report "no basis whatever for the wild accusations made by the 'radical' candidate for the Presidency." Mr. La Follette, the New York *Times* recalls, assured his followers last fall that he was "hot on the trail" of a huge Republican "slush fund," and that the public would soon learn "the hideous truth." But, adds this Democratic paper:

> "The report reveals nothing 'hideous' except the long patent fact that the hideous Republicans were able to collect even more money than they needed, while most pocketbooks were closed to the virtuous Democrats and Progressives. This is a standing peculiarity of campaign dollars. Those of the losers are stainless. Those of the winners are loathsome bribes."

The Borah report, we read in Washington dispatches, shows that the Republican National Committee received contributions of $4,360,478.82; that it expended $4,270,469.01 and returned to the States $573,599.20. The Democratic Committee, it declares, received $821,037.05 and spent $903,908.21. The Progressives received $221,832.21 and spent $221,977.58.

These figures may not be wholly accurate, admits the committee, as there is no means of checking them, but they are believed to be substantially so. At any rate, the committee is led to anticipate future "slush fund" charges through the following recommendation:

> "A practise is now in vogue of collecting large sums of money in certain States and sending it into other States for the purpose of being used in carrying on party campaigns and in controlling elections. This practise may well become the subject of abuse and lead to evil and corrupt practises and results. The committee calls it to the consideration of Congress, and believes that in the matter of future legislation it should have serious consideration."

In the opinion of the Washington *Post:*

> "This seems to be a proper suggestion, as a precaution against possible misuse of money in political campaigns. The purity of elections should be insured beyond question, and perhaps the National Committees should be prohibited from sending exorbitant sums to doubtful States."

The New York *Evening Post*, on the other hand, believes this problem is being approached from the wrong end, for, it points out, "there is nowhere in the report any proper recognition that corrupt practise acts and the purity of elections are matters of State consideration and cure, rather than for action by Congress." "Congress ought to move slowly and carefully in this matter," believes the Detroit *Free Press*, "lest it create an actual abuse much worse than the one which the committee paints from imagination. Anything that would prevent free interchange of argument and ideas throughout the country would increase sectionalism, than which there are few worse political evils." The recommendation in the Borah report, thinks the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, if adopted, "would divide the two great national parties into forty-eight State parties." Moreover,

> "We have had to have what are called campaigns of education too many times in recent years in order to prevent the adoption of fallacious theories for any one to be hospitable to a law which would make them difficult, if not impossible.
>
> "We have elected protective tariff Congresses with the aid of money raised in the protection States and spent in the free trade regions. We have prevented the country going on a silver basis because those who believed in sound money contributed of their possessions to send sound speakers into all parts of the country to tell the people that free silver meant repudiation and national dishonor. And last year, when the Supreme Court was attacked by the radicals, who wanted to abolish the Constitution by indirection and make Congress supreme, speakers financed by money raised in the East were sent into the regions where this heresy was flourishing and did their utmost to combat it.
>
> "The logic of the Borah proposition would prevent a candidate for the Presidency from making a political speech outside of his own State; for, carried to its ultimate conclusion, it is that an election within a State is the business of the State alone.
>
> "While an attempt to dictate the nominations to State offices from outside the State has always been resented, it is not at all uncommon for a candidate for a State office to call to his support in the campaign his political friends from other States.
>
> "The probabilities are that the Borah recommendation will be ignored, for there is too much common sense in the Senate to permit it to take seriously any suggestion to destroy the solidarity of either of the great national political parties."

Returning to a discussion of the comparative size of the campaign funds, we find that the Republicans spent four times as much as the Democrats, and that the Democrats spent four times as much as the Progressives. As the Baltimore *Sun* remarks,

> "If there were anything like equality in the campaign funds of the two major parties, there would doubtless be less concern about their size. . . .
>
> "In limiting expenditures, the fact must be kept in mind that political conditions arise when it is necessary to carry on a campaign of education in which large amounts of money are legitimately used. Issues are presented on which the public needs enlightenment and should have it. There is such a thing as running a campaign with promises to pay for votes by enacting legislation for special interests. Bogus pledges are made deluding the electorate, advantage taken of temporary conditions to appeal to ignorance, attacks made upon the bulwarks of the Constitution, serious threats offered at times to the stability of our institutions. The only way such campaign tactics can be met, is by vigorous effort, by a country-wide campaign of education. And this takes money."

Discussing the committee's recommendation and the comparative size of the campaign funds, the Atlanta *Constitution* says:

> "In its recommendation the committee puts no limit on the amount a National Committee may collect and expend in a presidential campaign. The committeemen are to let conscience be their guide and let nature take its course.
>
> "The committee knows that, despite the proposed legislation, it would be just as easy to secure subscriptions in one State and spend the money in another as it is for a bootlegger to defy law and peddle from the hip. A novice could easily juggle the funds in such way that none save those on the inside could tell whence they came.
>
> "To the Democrats the report is both enlightening and encouraging. It proves that the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party was not brought about by the shifting of political sentiment, but by the bombardment of American dollars. It bears out the post-election charges of Senator La Follette and furnishes one good and substantial reason for the defeat of the Democrats. They went down under a broadside of bullets molded in the form of United States dollars—and it isn't the first time that the Republican party has employed this method of successful attack.
>
> "The combined expenditures of the Democrats and Progressives were $1,125,885. The Republicans spent almost four times that much. Four times as much as the opposition to give their candidate a majority of 2,300,000 votes out of a total of more than 29,000,000 cast.
>
> "This would indicate that money not only talks, but that it votes."

Or, as *The Nation* (New York) puts it:

> "In the brutal terms of cold cash the Republicans paid twenty-seven cents for every vote they got, the Democrats eleven cents, and the Progressives four and a half cents. The Republicans won. Either money bought the election, or money was wasted. And in either case it was a shocking gush of gold.
>
> "Democracy becomes a meaningless word when millions of dollars are poured out so lightly to tip the scales of public opinion."

Drury College Library
Springfield, Missouri

TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

AND the jaythinker is worse than the jaywalker.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

WE believe in free speech and are getting it over the radio.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

HARD to dislike a chap who likes you, isn't it? Well, there's your peace plan.—*Stockton Independent.*

GEORGE WASHINGTON never told a lie. But there was no income tax in George's day.—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE world was made in seven days. You see, it wasn't necessary to consult the Senate.—*New Haven Register.*

PROBABLY sausage was chosen at that White House breakfast as representing all elements.—*New York Evening World.*

THE man who gets his exercise by walking needs a gas mask and a pair of good strong fenders.—*New York American.*

INCOME tax forms are more complicated this year than last, another proof that nothing is impossible.—*New York American.*

ALONG with economy of towels and pencils at Washington, we trust that whitewash will be eliminated also.—*New York Evening World.*

"WHAT does a modern girl really want?" is a question propounded. Most everything, we should say offhand.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

THE Anti-Saloon League argument is that prohibition will not have had a fair trial until its violators have had one.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE latest bullet-proof shirt will stop a shot fired at five paces, recent tests have proved. The final test will be made when it is sent to the laundry.—*Life.*

PALM BEACH is astir over a new game called "treasure hunting." But one has to be adept at that before he is able to go down there.—*New York Evening World.*

A CITY Councilman of Bath, England, has proposed a tax on bobbed-haired women. The consequences may be hair-raising.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

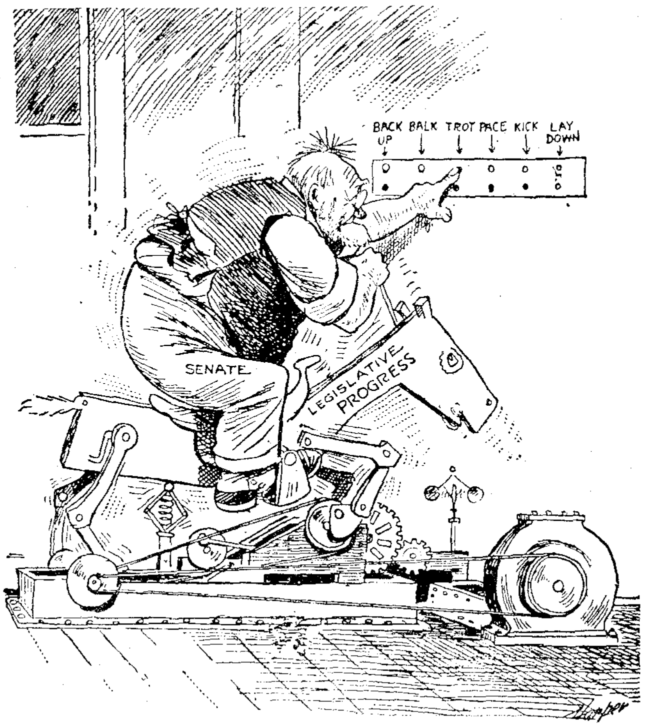
THE saddest tragedy of the year is already in. It is that of an expert who bought a house in 1924 with the money he expected to make teaching Mah Jong in 1925.—*Life.*

A FARMER living in Cornwall informed the local magistrates that he had no idea that there had been a European War. Our sympathies are with him when he tries to find out who won it.—*Punch.*

THE Chicago Public Library has reserved a special room for cross-word-puzzle fans. It is understood, however, that they did not go so far as to pad the walls.—*New York Evening World.*

A GERMAN has invented a kind of ship that will come to the surface again one hour after sinking. This will be a life-saving invention for passengers who can live sixty minutes under water.—*Southern Lumberman.*

WASHINGTON scientists say astronomers have estimated the weight of the earth at several quintillion tons less than the accurate figure. In the meat business a mistake of that magnitude is ordinarily the other way.—*Detroit News.*



WHERE COOLIDGE GOT HIS IDEA

—Harper in the Birmingham *Age-Herald.*

WONDER what would happen if the Finn took up swimming?—*Arkansas Gazette.*

ONLY the fast thinkers become leaders. He who hesitates is bossed.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

IN trying to vote itself a raise of pay, Congress may get a rise out of the country.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A YEAST king leaves $60,000,000 in his will, derived from an article that is used in raising dough.—*Detroit News.*

THE world's work must be done by some of us. We can't all be politicians and efficiency experts.—*Columbia Record.*

IN keeping with his new office, the Secretary of Agriculture might change his name to Jardinier—*Indianapolis Star.*

"A NEW source of revenue" simply means tapping the same fellow in a new place.—*New York Telegram and Evening Mail.*

IT will be hard to clean up obscene plays as long as the public makes it possible to clean up on them.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A PUBLISHER'S reader has explained in a daily paper why novels are rejected. But what we want to know is why they are not.—*Punch.*

THE reds are said to be active among the yellow races, which may give that part of the world a burnt-orange tinge.—*Chicago Evening Post.*

AMERICA, say the war experts, is short of airplanes. And yet when it comes to a little matter like a world flight we seem to have enough to go around.—*Life.*

THE Indian scientist who makes opaque objects transparent might try his hand on a Congressman raising his own pay.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

IT is claimed that it is the remnant of the monkey in us that makes us enjoy a joke. If Bryan hears that he'll never smile again.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

BRICKLAYERS and jazz band players now get fifteen dollars a day, and the bricklayers would be worth it if they would throw the bricks at the jazz band players.—*Life.*

IT is estimated that the world weighs 1,256,165,970,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons. This news should make Signor Mussolini realize his responsibility.—*Punch.*

A TOTAL eclipse of the Sixty-eighth Congress will take place at twelve o'clock noon, March 4, visible in all parts of the United States. The obscuration will be permanent and complete.—*Anaconda Standard.*

THE only argument we can think of in favor of a special session of the new Congress is that it's going to be pretty hard to wait till next December to see General Dawes presiding over Senator Brookhart.—*Ohio State Journal.*

WE come of a long-lived stock, and we're glad of that, as we'd like to be here, if possible, to see the movement started by President Coolidge to pry supernumerary Federal employees off the pay-roll in actual operation.—*Ohio State Journal.*

AND there's another thing about Cal's wooden horse. It doesn't eat hay, corn, or oats. Maybe Cal didn't think of that when he bought it. And then again maybe he did. Or as they say in New England, "mebbe."—*Chicago Tribune.*

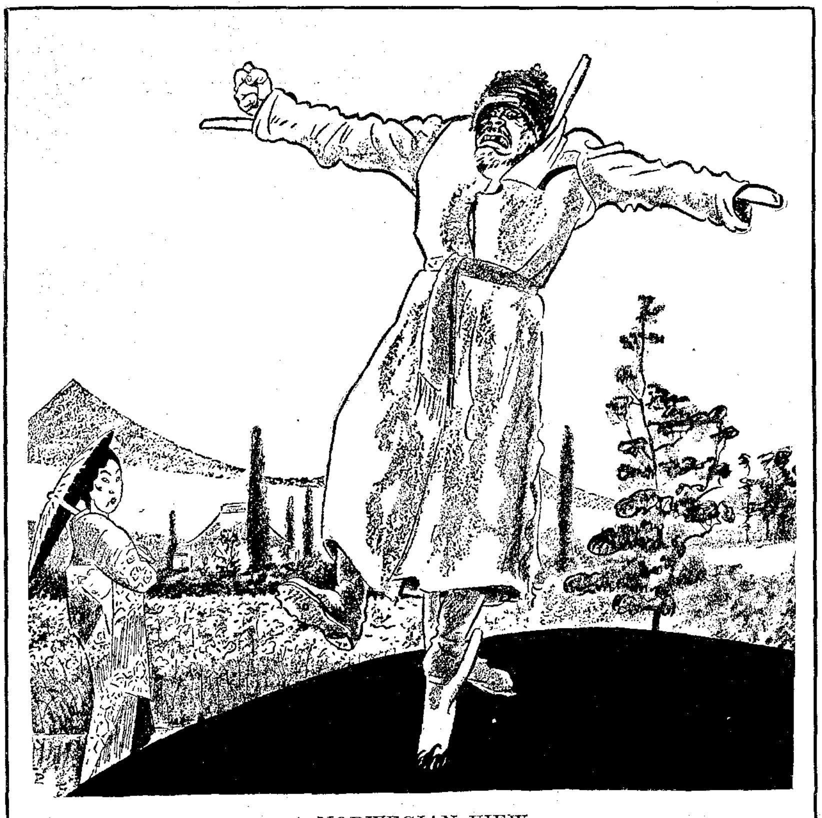
FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA AND JAPAN AT LAST AGREED

An oil lure of from 1,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 barrels is Soviet Russia's offering in her latest move for American recognition, according to Washington press dispatches quoting high Administration officials, and the alternative is that this tremendous store of the liquid more precious than gold will be turned over to Japan under the provisions of the new Russo-Japanese Treaty. This oil supply, which equals one-fifth to one-half of the oil estimated now underground in the United States, we are told, is available in the northern half of Saghalien Island. Meanwhile these dispatches report Secretary Hughes as saying there is "nothing new in the Russian situation." The history of this Russo-Japanese Treaty is long, remarks the Osaka *Mainichi*, which adds:

"The conference was first started at Dairen in August, 1921, then at Changchun in September, 1922, for the third time in Tokyo, and for the last in Peking in May, 1924. Despite eagerness and energy on both sides, these conferences fell through, except the last one, in which an agreement was signed. Both Japan and Russia may now feel relieved at the report of the signing.

"The causes for the past failures are: (1) that Japan hesitated to recognize the Soviet Government of Russia, (2) that a difference arose in regard to the Nikolaievsk affair, and (3) that a further difference occurred with respect to the evacuation of Saghalien. Japan gave up her claim for indemnity connected with the Nikolaievsk affair, provided that Russia would tender written apology, for which Russia withdrew her insistence upon the unconditional evacuation of Saghalien and consented to a long-term lease of North Saghalien by Japan. Thus an agreement was satisfactorily reached."



A NORWEGIAN VIEW

Japan: "The Russian scarecrow does not embellish the landscape, but it does frighten off the American eagle."

—*Tidens Tegn* (Oslo, Norway).

It is particularly noteworthy to the *Mainichi* that Japan consented to extend formal recognition to the Russian Soviet Government of which she was at first "so greatly afraid." This is partly due to the fact that influential nations have already recognized that Government, we are told, but principally to the instructions which the "advanced times have given to old influence in Japan." Formerly, this journal asserts, when it pointed out that recognition of Soviet Russia was a necessity, it was "attacked as if a traitor," and it goes on to say:

"Why do we attach importance to the present agreement? Because it is not a half-made document, such as the Anglo-Russian arrangement. The agreement has sufficient force as a diplomatic document for the recovery of international relations. It is a matter of fact that a few points are left for settlement at a later date, but they are all comparatively unimportant. They will not affect restored relations. The present agreement is far more forceful and valid than those which France and Great Britain concluded with Soviet Russia."

In the view of the Osaka *Asahi* the Russo-Japanese agreement and the Washington Treaty may justly be regarded as giving assurance of the peace of the Far East as well as of the Pacific, and this daily adds:

"We are sure that our mutual relations will thus be regulated in conformity with the changed situation subsequent to the Great War, and that the interests common to both Powers will be safeguarded. Such a state of affairs in the Far East will be hailed with delight, not only by the Japanese and the Russians, but also by all the nations of the world who have interests in this quarter of the globe.

"It is our earnest hope that the signature will lead to ratification, and that a conference in respect to details will be conducted with the spirit of compromise. The validity of the Treaty of Portsmouth, the conclusion of a fresh Russo-Japanese Treaty of commerce and navigation and what-not, depend upon the arrangement of details. Success in an agreement in matters of details and the furtherance of friendly relations between our two nations are our great expectation."

A Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune* points out that the treaty, which was signed at Peking, January 21, is of highest importance "not only to Russia and Japan, but to the world," because of the large concessions which Tokyo gains by the agreement. Of these trade rights, the most significant concern the development of oil- and coal-fields in Russia, and these concessions are said to be contained in a protocol attached to the treaty. This Tokyo informant continues:

"By the terms of the treaty proper, diplomatic relations are restored between the two countries, and trade is resumed 'in accordance with their respective national laws.' The Soviet Government recognizes the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905, but reserves the right either to revise or nullify other agreements between the Governments. Provision is made for a more comprehensive fishing agreement, but pending this the Soviet recognizes the present Japanese grounds.

"A non-propaganda clause is seen in the article which provides that 'no action or attempt shall be sanctioned by either Power in its own territory as may tend to destroy the political or social system of the other Power.'

"Moscow gains an important concession in the protocol in the evacuation of North Saghalien by Japan 'as promptly as climatic conditions permit after the signature of the present protocol.' A conference at Alexandrovsk is provided to settle the proceedings relating to evacuation.

"Both parties agree not to enter agreements or alliances with third parties which might impair the sovereignty or territorial rights of the other.

"The Soviet agrees to grant to parties of exploiters to be nominated by the Japanese Government a concession amounting to 50 per cent. of the oil-fields in North Saghalien, and further, that the Japanese Government shall be accorded equal opportunity with other Powers in the granting of concessions to the other 50 per cent. In addition to this, Japan gains the right to the exploitation of all fields for a period of five to ten years within another area of 1,000 Russian square miles.

"Japan also gains the right to exploit coal-fields 'within a specified area on the west coast of North Saghalien.' This area will be determined later. Tokyo is given equal opportunities with other Powers in exploiting additional territory. The Soviet Government will be paid by the concessionaires with from 5 to 15 per cent. of the output of the oil-fields, from 5 to 8 per cent. of the coal output, and 45 per cent. of the output of oil-gushers.

"The next Russo-Japanese Conference to settle various details left open will not be held until the evacuation of North Saghalien has been effected, it is understood in Japanese official circles."

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi*, which considers the treaty a victory for Japan, calls attention to the fact that some business men are optimistic about it, while others are pessimistic. According to the pessimists, it tells us, the agreement may be beneficial to Japan's economic activities, but the effect will be remote. These doubters, it adds, believe that any undertakings of trade or investment in Russia will be a "mere wasting of money." But this daily maintains that—

"Russia is recovering her prosperity with astonishing rapidity. The total output of Russia in 1903 was put at 3,480,000,000 rubles. The industrial activities of Russia declined greatly, but her outputs were restored to 42 per cent. in 1923–1924. The output of oil and textiles increased by 50 per cent. Should the Soviet Government give up its rigorous policy, the immense expanse of forests in Russia will be exploited by our business men. The oil industry in North Saghalien which our business men are carrying on will become prosperous. The output of coal of excellent quality in that island will be largely increased, and it will be exported in large quantities. These lines of activities are sure to become flourishing through the assiduity of our business men.

"The international trade of Russia is under the supervision of the Soviet Government through specified organs, which is a hindrance, but it is learned that Russian merchants are contemplating the establishment of their office in this country, and also that our merchants have already laid plans for a similar purpose. Pessimism will hamper the development of trade relations between the two nations. Both Japanese merchants and Russian business men are advised to consider how to remove the obstacles which lie between them."

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* suggests that Japan's business men form "a body of tourists" to inspect business conditions in Russia. While this daily is gratified at the conclusion of the treaty, it regrets that it has taken so long to reach an agreement; and in this matter it seems to have the concurrence of the Tokyo *Hochi*, which groans that three years and five months have passed since negotiations were commenced in August, 1921. The *Hochi* further observes:

"The conclusion of a treaty between Japan and Russia is a matter which deserves our satisfaction to a limited extent. It might have not been impossible for Japan to conclude a treaty with Soviet Russia if she had been fully determined. The substance of the treaty may be open to criticism, but preceding Cabinets must bear the consequences. We expect there is no veteran among our statesmen who is in a position to attack the Government. The patience and persevering efforts of Mr. Yoshizawa [Japan's representative] must be duly appreciated. He may have experienced indescribable difficulties, trying to his nerves, in carrying on the conference with Mr. Karakhan [Russia's representative]. We suppose so from the wavering of the Government.

"We maintain that old influence must be eradicated from the field of politics in order to realize the so-called people's diplomacy."

CROP FAILURES IN WEST IRELAND

THE FAILURE of both turf and potato crops, and the consequent misery of many thousands in the west of Ireland is said to draw attention once more to the fact that at all times the people in the Congested Districts live perilously. The explanation is given that they live on very small holdings and on poor land, which at the best of times yields but a poor living. Something may be done by emigration, says the Dublin *Irish Statesman*, which is an authority on Irish economics and agriculture, but still more could be done by the development of fisheries and other industries. This weekly goes on to say:

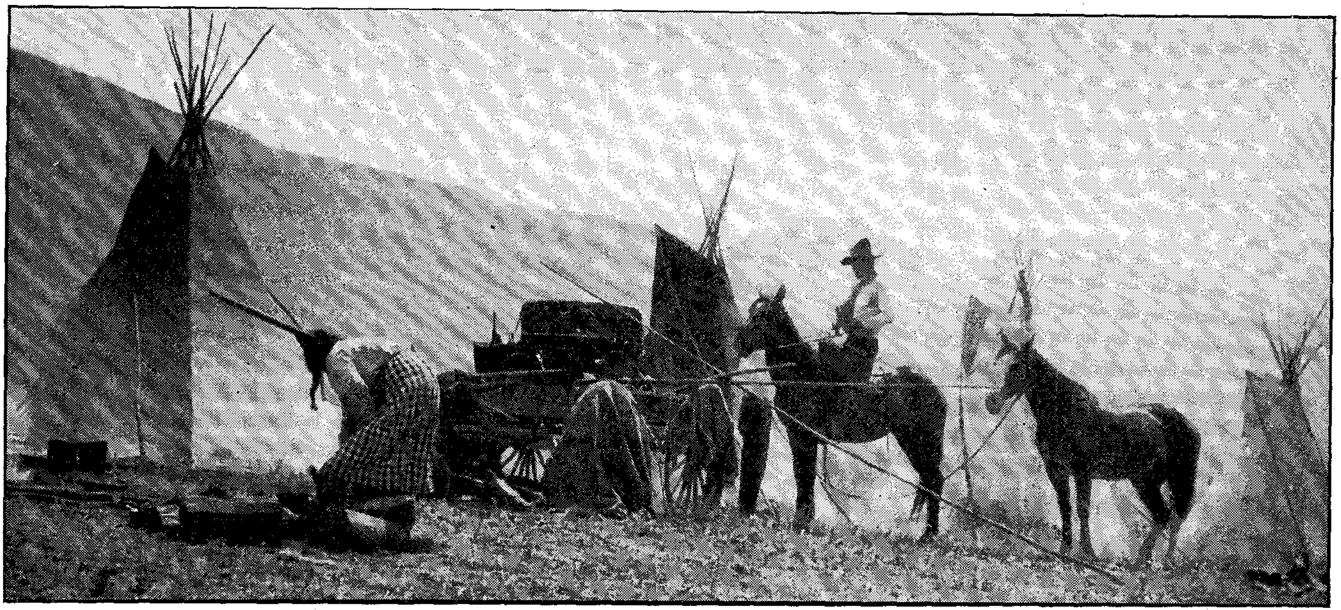
"How much can be done in the poorest districts can be seen by any who will visit Dungloe, in County Donegal, and study the change brought about in the circumstance of hundreds of families by the genius of Patrick Gallagher, the manager of the Templecrone Cooperative Society. Here in a factory owned by the Society about two hundred girls are employed, and for years they have been paid wages which compare favorably with the wages paid to women workers in any factory in Munster. This is but one of many activities which have brought some measure of prosperity to a district which twenty years ago was as poverty-stricken, as gombeen and truck-ridden as any district in Donegal. The work of the nuns at Foxford also deserves study by those who would solve the problem of the Congested Districts, and the solution involves, we think, not only the migration of those who squat on impossibly small holdings amid the rocks and bogs, but the interspersing of industries along with agriculture and fishery—in fact, the carrying out of the policy suggested by Kropotkin in 'Fields, Factories and Workshops.'"

It may be found necessary, this weekly thinks, to organize a special department to deal with the problems of the Congested Districts, or to have special and concerted action by the Ministries for Agriculture, Commerce and Fisheries. But at the same time, we are reminded, it is melancholy to reflect that the huge sums raised in very bad years for charity might, if they had been spent in a resolute attempt to create industries and educate workers, have prevented the necessity of appeals such as those now made. The money must go to the temporary relief of those hungry and cold, but not to create permanent employment, and it is declared that:

"The distress will occur again and again every year with specially bad weather, a thing which can not be warded off by the most beneficent State, not even an Independent Republic. But if the education of workers and the creation of industries like those in Dungloe or Foxford were taken in hand, there would be a second staff to lean on, and it is on these, we think, that the Government should concentrate. The poverty in the West, the condition of our slum dwellers, the lack of houses, unemployment, and many other problems all shrieking for settlement in a country neglected economically and culturally for centuries may, if brooded on as they should be, help to humanize our politics. Our politics are inhuman not, we think, because the Irish are naturally unkind, but because they are abstract and are over-concerned with mental problems, as, for example, the adjustment of Constitution and Oath to particular temperaments, whether this or that tradition inspires Ministers and so forth, things which no doubt have their importance but which are by their nature psychic rather than material problems. Over-attention to them has brought about civil war, political crises, and deflected thought from human circumstances which demanded more complete and immediate attention."

The terrible existence led by hundreds of thousands of Irish people in urban or rural slums, in tenements or huts, this Dublin weekly avers, is not more wretched than that to be found in a Kaffir kraal. But the economic and technical problems involved in remedying these national evils are rarely if ever discust by political orators in their campaigns. The truth is, we are told:

"There is a shrinking from them, the kind of shrinking which makes people go round rather than pass through a by-way of tumbledown houses with ragged children and slatternly women. They hate problems for which they have no solutions. The problem of the Oath or the Constitution is as simple as the alphabet. It requires no study to have definite convictions. The schoolboy can be as determined over it as the grown-up man."



Photographs by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific Railway

THE OLD STYLE OF WATCHING THE WIFE WORK

Is said to prevail among some Indian tribes of Canada, even tho they have adopted their white brothers' methods of farming and of making it pay. This scene is at a Kootenay Indian camp at Lake Windermere, British Columbia.

CANADA'S PROSPEROUS RED MEN

THE ONLY INDIANS generally seen by a visitor to Canada are said to be those venders of moccasins and other souvenirs who meet the trains and try to sell their wares to tourists. So the common idea is to place all Indians in the same category, we are told, but as a matter of fact there are many peculiar phases of Indian industry in Canada and several spheres of Dominion life in which they take an active part. In particular, *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada* (Montreal) notes the contribution of the Indians of Canada to the nation's chief industry of agriculture. Under wise leadership and intelligent encouragement it is related that this contribution is increasing yearly and reaching important proportions. It appears that—

"The total number of Indians in Canada is 106,000, of which number 30,000 are to be found in the three Prairie Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Indians of Canada own 5,000,000 acres of land, and the amount of bank funds held in trust for them is almost $12,000,000. They own live stock to the value of $4,500,000, and personal property to the extent of $65,000,000. There are 326 schools provided by the Government for their education—day schools, boarding-schools, and industrial schools—and the average attendance at these is 13,000 pupils out of a possible 16,000 of school age. About 10,000 Indians still cling to their aboriginal beliefs, and of the remainder about half are Protestants, and half Roman Catholics."

A MODERN CANADIAN INDIAN HOME

A Blackfoot Indian farmer and his wife in their Sunday best.

We are further informed that while the Indians of Eastern Canada are engaged in a variety of occupations, being in demand for hunting, guiding, bush work, etc., the majority of those in the Prairie Provinces follow agriculture almost exclusively. It is related that in the year 1923 they had 68,456 acres of land under crop, an increase of 15,942 acres over the previous year. On this they produced 1,276,579 bushels of grain, an increase of 531,569 bushels over the year before, and we read:

"A very fine example of the intelligent encouragement which is being given by the Canadian Government and the progressive work being accomplished through the active and enthusiastic cooperation of the Indian population is noted in the case of the File Hills Indian Reserve in Saskatchewan, where W. M. Graham, Indian Commissioner, has achieved wonderful results. Under his progressive policy a portion of the reserve was set aside for graduates of boarding and industrial schools, and this surveyed into farms of eighty acres each. Each pupil was given a grant of $125 to buy lumber, etc., for his log shack, and a yoke of oxen, harness and plow, to be paid for in four years.

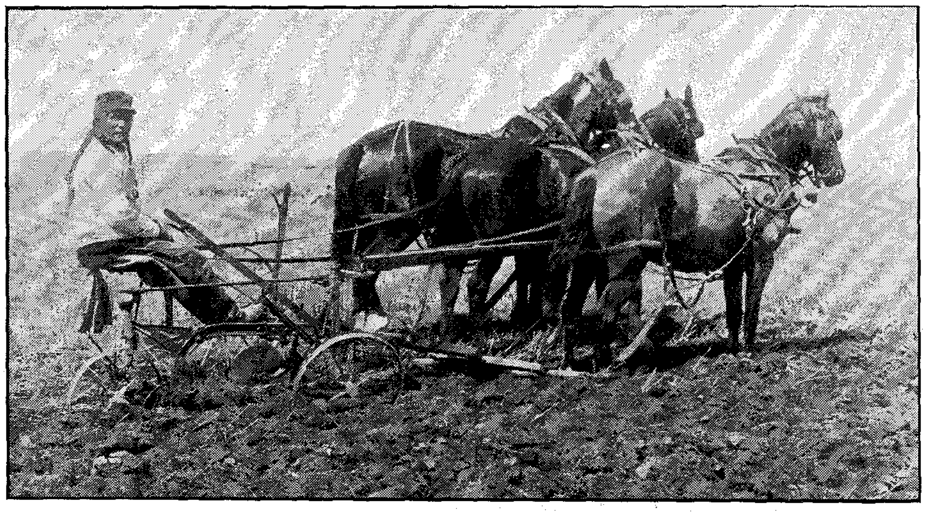
"This was in 1903, when three colonists enlisted under the scheme. Despite hardships and discouragements of various kinds their number was added to yearly and increased by marriage until in 1915 there were 36 farmers, 28 of whom were married, and the children of the colony numbered 96. In that year they had 3,016 acres in crop, and an anticipated crop of 100,000 bushels was reduced by hail to 20,000 bushels."

The war work of this colony was particularly notable, we are told, "and every able-bodied man, with one exception, enlisted for overseas service." The farms were taken care of and production speeded up by those who remained. It appears that the Indians were able to buy $10,000 worth of Victory Bonds in addition to having $15,000 in the bank in accounts, the savings being attributable entirely to the efforts of the 163 colonists. It is further stated that:

> "Their per capita contribution during the war years was higher than that of any white community in the province. The older squaws made and sold bead-work articles; the younger ones knitted and sewed for the Red Cross; the men gave grain, sold wood and pickets, and raised money in other ways.
>
> "In 1918 Mr. Graham suggested to the Minister of Indian Affairs, the institution of Greater Production farms on the reserves in the Prairie Provinces, with the object of more intensively utilizing much of the vacant land to produce more grain and meat in response to the call for greater production. His suggestion was acted upon, and he was transferred from the File Hills Indian Reserve, Saskatchewan, to the position of Indian Commissioner in charge of the work of greater production on the reserves in the three Prairie Provinces, with headquarters at Regina. Under the stimulus imparted, grain production was increased from a four-year average of 3,586,938 to 5,363,339 bushels; the acres of new land broken from 28,228 to 70,147; the acres broken by Indians alone from 28,228 to 33,003; and the acres seeded by Indians alone from 184,302 to 263,335. In 1923 these Greater Production farms were handed over to Indian farmers who were in a position to handle them, and to white farmers who have rented them until such time as there are Indians available to take care of them."

Meanwhile in this same monthly we read on the subject of general Canadian conditions that:

> "There is no question as to the future of Canada. We have come through a year of more or less pronounced business contraction, which has come as part of the natural result of world conditions too wide-spread to be under our control. We have come to its end with our national credit high, the Canadian dollar at par or better throughout the world, and conditions of domestic trade, on the whole, favorable to a revival of general business. In foreign countries with which Canada does business, there are signs of a gradual return to something like normal business conditions, and this in time must have an effect upon the industrial and commercial economy of this country. The Empire Exhibition at Wembley and other agencies have given Canada a vast amount of publicity in Europe which has already had a good effect."

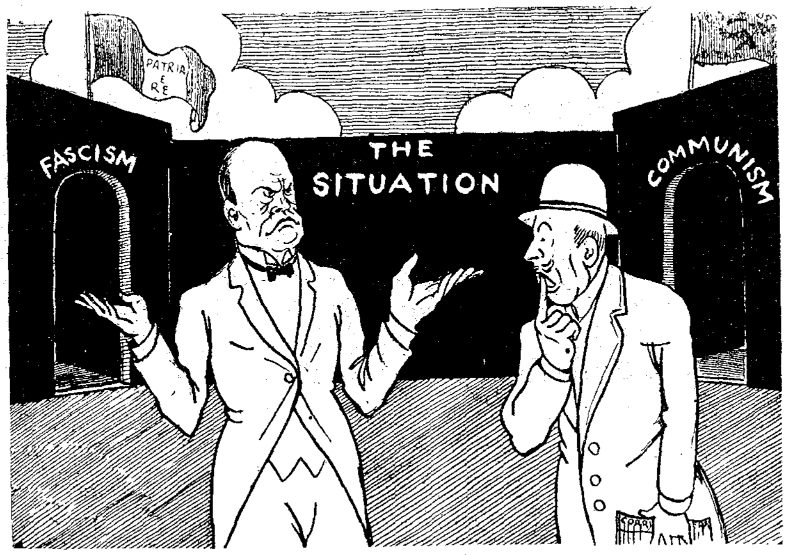


A CANADIAN INDIAN TILLER OF THE SOIL

Of which his race own 5,000,000 acres and have bank funds in trust of almost $12,000,000.

ITALY'S PRESS UNDER FASCISM

TO CRUSH NEWSPAPERS that oppose the Fascist Government is the purpose of the regulations issued by Mussolini after the murder of the Socialist Deputy Mattotti last July, we are told, and the result has been that the press of the whole country is absolutely at the mercy of the Fascist party. The first clause of the press censorship decree puts the right of supervision and control of all newspapers and periodicals in the hands of the local prefect, or administrative head of the province, of which there are seventy-six. A contributor to the London *Fortnightly Review* further informs us that the prefect is directly appointed by the Government and his tenure of office is absolutely dependent on the will of the Prime Minister or Home Secretary. In troubled times like these, it is said, the prefects are being constantly transferred and replaced, and they are described as "automatons and servitors of the political party which happens to hold the reins of government." This informant continues:



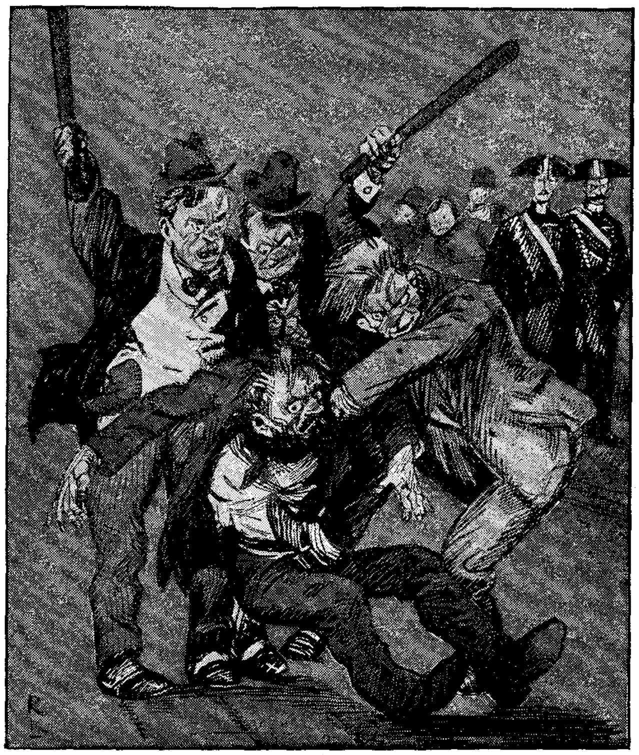
IN FAVOR OF THE DICTATOR

MUSSOLINI (to Liberal): "You have your choice of one of two ways out!"

—*Il 420* (Florence).

> "Among the offenses which render publications in Italy liable to suppression or prosecution, paragraphs A and B in Clause III of the Order-in-Council enumerate the following: Embarrassing the diplomatic policy of the Government; damaging national credit at home or abroad; creating unjustifiable alarm among the population; inciting persons to commit actions calculated to lead to the intensification of class hatred; the favoring of the interests of foreign States, companies or individuals as against Italian interests; the libeling of the country, the King, the Royal Family, the Pope, the State religion, the institutions and forces of the State or friendly Powers.
>
> "A rather comprehensive catalog. And the prefect is the sole judge as to when a newspaper may have committed one of these crimes. Obviously, any paper that express anything like a definite opinion in regard to the policy of the Government could be easily brought under one of the above headings simply by a twist of logic. To criticize the head of the Government, for instance, has been held on several occasions to come under one or

other of the above prohibitions. The prefects have been seizing papers on the flimsiest of pretexts. In their zeal to stand in well with their political paymasters they have thrown to the winds all sense of fairness, consistency or common justice. A veritable persecution has raged against the non-Fascist papers, while the subsidized organs of that party have been allowed to publish matter of the most inflammatory and seditious character."



ITALIAN SATIRE

LEADERS OF OPINION IN ITALY: "It's all right! We are only convincing an opponent of the need for collaboration."

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

The writer calls attention to the fact that there is a bill before Parliament which is intended to replace the present press decree, but he considers it "an amplification rather than a substitution." This contributor to *The Fortnightly Review* goes on to describe journalism in Italy, which is very different, he says, from journalism in other countries. For instance, he tells us that there it does not seek to act as the "weathercock of public opinion," makes no attempt to express the mind of the people as a whole or champion their rights. Its business, he says, "is to shout the wares of the political party from which it receives its pay," and he adds:

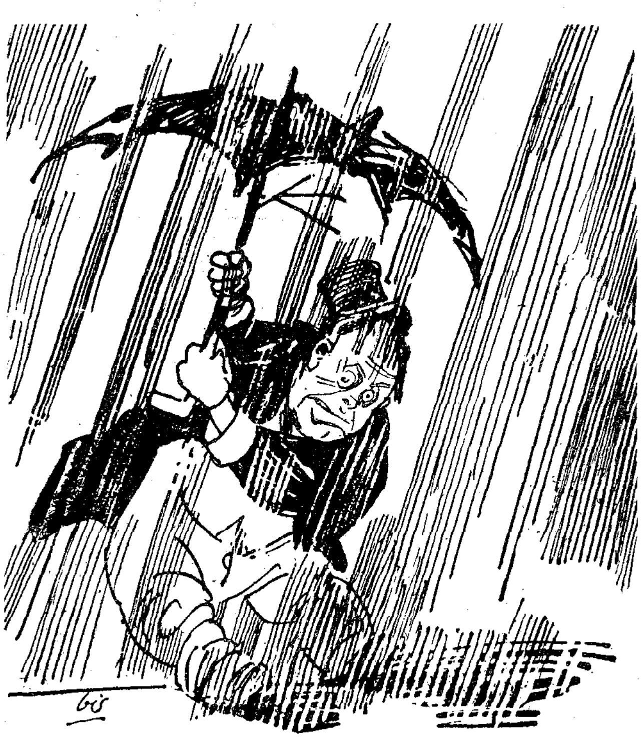
> "Therefore, when its freedom is curbed it would be unjust to suppose that some sacred right of the people has been flouted.
>
> "When the Fascists came into power, what did they find? The Liberals had held the reins of government ever since United Italy was formed, until 1922. Naturally they had a strong press. It would have been very poor foresight on their part if they hadn't. They had had every opportunity of favoring its development in every possible manner; and the result was that the leading journals of Italy were all on the Liberal-Democratic side. The other parties also had their powerful press, especially the Socialists and the Catholic Popular party. All these papers were served by a body of journalists that had been trained to the business. Moreover, they had a fairly wide-spread organization which it had taken many years to build up."

During the first months of the Fascist régime, it is related, many of the Liberal-Democratic papers backed the Government on the principle that Fascism was a good thing for the national regeneration of Italy. But after the Mattotti murder there was a wholesale desertion, we are told, and then followed the press decree which has had the net result of "driving a whole band of professional journalists into the Opposition camp." The Opposition press gained strongly while the Fascist press lost accordingly, and, we read further:

> "Having had no press of its own, and being daily in danger of being deserted by the friendly journals, Fascism tried to float a series of newspapers all over the country and to buy up others that had a good standing. Much money was spent on the scheme, but it was a failure. Papers that they took over or partly subsidized began to lose their vogue immediately after their transference. The mentality of Fascism is really not the mentality of the vast bulk of the Italian people; and therefore the Fascist press failed to get the ear of the public. The majority of the Fascist writers knew nothing of journalist technique. The crude methods which had served Mussolini when he was editor of the *Avanti*, and was writing for the working classes, did not meet with favor among bourgeois readers. It must be remembered that the leading lights of Fascism had been Socialists. The crudeness and want of restraint which they introduced into the more cultured press of the nation was one of the main causes of their failure."

After the Mattotti outrage, we are told, the Opposition press had the ear of the country all to itself and exploited the opportunity without stint or restraint. Fascism was accused right and left, it is said, and the names of those highest in the Government were "seared with the brand of Cain." No quarter was given, and party passion seemed to have run riot on the side of the Opposition as well as that of the Government. But, we are told, the difference was that:

> "The Opposition press was winning all along the line. In these circumstances it was perhaps natural that the Government should make a desperate move to defend itself.
>
> "We need not discuss the juridico-moral question involved when a Government uses the institutions of the State to serve the ends of its own party. We must rather try to look at the matter from the Italian point of view. In Italy the State is still widely considered as a sort of feudal benefice in the possession of the Government. Its departments and institutions are immediately subject to the vicissitudes of party politics. Therefore they easily lend themselves as instruments of battle against the opponents of the party in power. And there is no public outcry or popular insurrection such as would happen elsewhere in a similar contingency."



ADVERSE TO MUSSOLINI

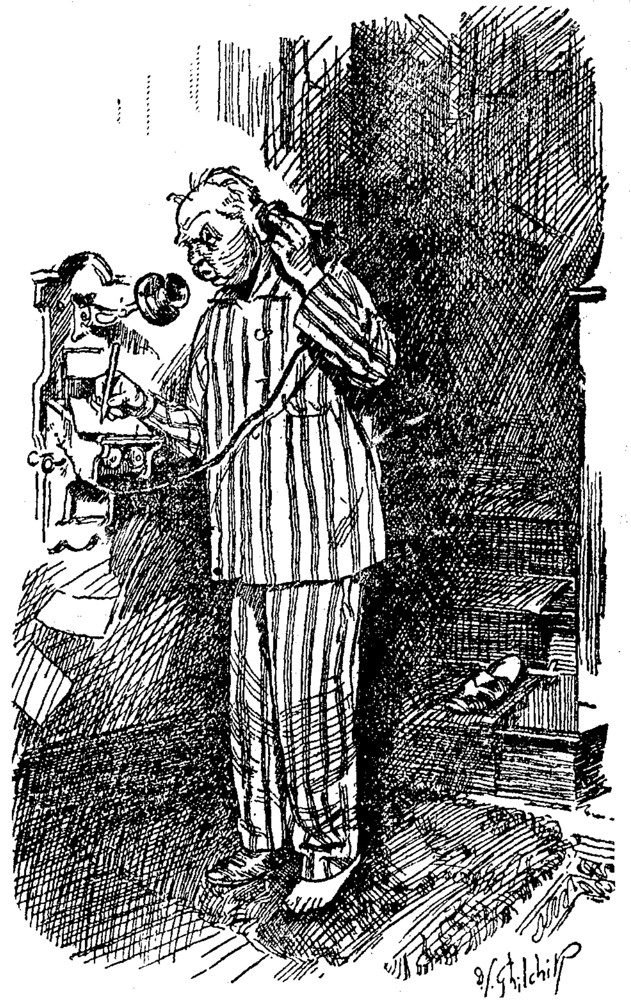
MUSSOLINI: "I was prepared for rain, but not for torrents of it."

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY THE CROSS-WORD PUZZLE?

CROSS-WORD PUZZLES are great fun, and solving them is a harmless amusement whose popularity is easily explained, but they are hardly "educators," we are told by Dr. H. E. Jones and Prescott Lecky, Columbia University psychologists, writing in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). They do extend one's vocabulary and explain the meaning of an obscure word or two. They are most easily solved by the intelligent—so much so that they are good intelligence tests in themselves—but a course of them is hardly "mental exercise," and he who takes it will learn French or algebra no more readily than he would without it. So, at any rate, Dr. Jones and Mr. Lecky tell us. Meanwhile, the craze spreads. Millions of people seek no further happiness than that supplied by a cross-word puzzle and a dictionary. The University of Kentucky puts cross-word puzzles in the college curriculum. A professor at Princeton offers a prize for a puzzle having two different correct solutions. A Pittsburgh minister crowds his church by erecting a cross-word blackboard and inviting the congregation to puzzle out the text before he starts to preach. Dictionaries are in such demand that library officials prohibit their use by cross-word enthusiasts; children who rebel at spelling lessons suddenly have become interested in their letters. We read on:



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THE CROSS-WORD MANIA

DOCTOR (rung up at 2 a. m.): "Yes, Dr. Brown speaking. What is it?"

VOICE: "I want the name of a bodily disorder of seven letters of which the second letter must be 'n'."

"So the cross-word puzzle craze has swept across the United States like a devastating fire, consuming all in its path. What are the reasons that justify its continued existence? Do the puzzles, as a noted editor insisted a few weeks ago, constitute a remarkable educational force? Are they, as some hold, a sort of short-cut to the acquisition of general information of a useful sort?

"A moron would be as helpless with a cross-word puzzle as with a game of chess. He possesses only to a limited degree the resourcefulness, readiness to try new 'leads,' quickness in perceiving and criticizing his own errors, shrewdness in making guesses when subtle clues are given, that stand the confirmed puzzle victim in such good stead. Are we, then, to say that general intelligence is a primary factor in the ability to trace the elusive cross-words to their lair?

"The writers recently tested this theory experimentally at Columbia University, New York. Separate copies of the same puzzle were given to a group of students. The students were instructed to fill in the words as fast as they could until the signal to stop was given. After thirty minutes the papers were gathered, and the number of correct words tallied for each student. In this way a 'cross-word score' was obtained. Then the class was given an intelligence test of the type familiar in school and college work.

"What was the result? Well, it was found that the students who scored highest in the puzzles tended to score highest in the intelligence tests also. In fact, the relationship between the two was so high that we may regard the cross-word puzzles as fairly good intelligence tests in themselves.

"But entirely aside from the question of their actual human value, just what is the secret of the amazing, almost hypnotic lure of these black and white squares? The Chinese game knew no such vogue; neither did the 'every-day-in-every-way' formula of Coué. Other fads—diabolo, burnt-wood engraving, ping-pong and crokinole, for example—were swept along on the crest of a concerted wave of enthusiasm for a year or so, only to collapse at last and to disappear. But the wave that carries the cross-word puzzle craze mounts higher and higher every day, and—from the point of view of the present writers, at least—its collapse seems ever farther in the future. Why?

"To explain scientifically why the cross-word puzzle has become *the* fad of to-day is not difficult. We must do little more than repeat the early history of every new vagary of the past. The important reasons behind the birth of each of them have been the same—first, prestige; and second, publicity.

"The Chinese game, you remember, first became popular on Fifth Avenue; bobbed hair came from Irene Castle and the movies; golf was the game of millionaires; police dogs were the pets of society folk. And so it is not surprising to find that cross-word puzzles received their first impetus from a group of well-known writers of New York. Tho the puzzles had appeared more or less regularly in Sunday newspapers and magazines for a decade or so, it was not until these writing folk found them a worth-while diversion that others saw reason to try them too.

"And publicity did the rest. The cross-word puzzle soon found its way into the news and editorial columns, into comic strips, vaudeville acts and the radio. From eye to eye and ear to ear the story of cross-words traveled. Not to know of them, not to have worked them, soon stamped one as being behind the times.

"That, briefly, is the story of the growth of the fad."

Now how shall we explain the extraordinarily violent, even unprecedented hold that the puzzle has taken on the popular fancy. Why, ask the writers have the people who escaped

Chinese games, radio, bridge, golf, and even the movies, succumbed at last to a popular fad? Why is it that the solving of puzzles, which has been practised to a greater or less extent since the dawn of history, should have waited until the years 1924-1925 before becoming a universal pastime? They reply:

"The second question possibly is the more easily answered. Cross-word puzzles never could have flourished in the past, for the reason that the level of general education even a score of years ago, was much lower than at present.

"Another reason for their success is that cross-word puzzles are almost the first fad of history, the practise of which costs virtually nothing and requires the development of no special physical dexterity, the acquisition of no unusual equipment, the learning of no rules. With a lead pencil, and possibly a pocket dictionary to aid in getting over the hard spots, any one who can write and who possesses the working vocabulary of the average newspaper reader is fully equipped to tackle any but the most difficult cross-word puzzles—and to solve them.

"To the psychologist, however, readily occurs an even more potent reason for the amazing popularity of this newest fad. Successfully working out cross-word puzzles, more than any similar amusement that the writers can recall, satisfies a long list of the fundamental desires of human kind. Social distinction, sex, imitation, group loyalty, cooperation, competition, pleasure, play, amusement, humor, curiosity, activity and constructiveness—all of these ingrained, instinctive wants of man are satisfied merely by printing letters in the proper squares.

"Social distinction certainly is the reward of one who most skilfully and most quickly solves a difficult puzzle on which other puzzle addicts are working. The puzzles appeal to the sex instinct in that they supply a new reason for social gatherings, of young people particularly. The puzzles never would have attained their present popularity were it not for the imitative appeal that caused one person to start doing puzzles because his neighbor was doing them. Group loyalty and cooperation are manifested strikingly in the bonds that join puzzle fans, no matter how widely their other interests may differ.

"Any one who has ever worked a puzzle will admit that it satisfies the desire for competition, play, pleasure, and amusement. Humor finds its way into the game in many ways—sometimes in the far-fetched definitions that are given for the missing words. Curiosity, activity, and constructiveness unquestionably are displayed by every one who tries a puzzle.

"But does performance of the puzzles, as we hear it frequently maintained, actually 'improve the mind'? Cross-word puzzles are confidently supposed to increase our power of concentration, to help our memory and our reasoning ability, and, by demanding decisive judgments, are even regarded as an aid to the will!

"It would require a whole course in psychology to present an adequate criticism of these views. Suffice it to say that we no longer believe in vague, general 'faculties of the mind.' A person may strengthen the biceps in his arm by pulling chest weights and find this increased strength useful in playing baseball or hoeing potatoes; but it does not by any means follow that the brain behaves in the same way.

"As a matter of fact, it does not. Muscles are organs of contraction, whereas nerves are conducting organs. Like a telephone system, they convey messages. The effect of exercise, of education, is to plug in certain connections more firmly so that they become relatively permanent. Then it becomes easier and easier to send a new message if we use the old connections. But it also becomes harder to send a message that requires that the old connections be broken up and new ones formed.

"Thus exercise, which increases the efficiency of the muscles, actually may impair our ability to perform certain mental operations. This phenomenon is known as interference.

"Fortunately there is no interference effect, so far as is known, in connection with cross-word puzzles. Language practise is generally valuable because we use language a great deal. But neither is there any marked degree of 'carry-over' into other activities. Doing cross-word puzzles may improve your mental habits somewhat in that it causes you to concentrate more narrowly than may be your wont, but it is altogether unlikely that it will improve your thinking in other fields.

"If you wish to increase your efficiency in studying French, or in tinkering with radio outfits, or in playing bridge, or in selling life insurance, the best thing to do is to practise thoughtfully and intensively in the field you wish to improve. Cross-word puzzles will increase your vocabulary, yes. Perhaps they will play a useful rôle in keeping you out of mischief. But as for promoting any general improvement of the mind, neither cross-word puzzles nor any other single discipline can be expected to have much effect.

"So do cross-word puzzles if you will, but be honest with yourself and admit that you do them for the same reason that you go to the theater or read novels—for the fun of it. Innocent amusement is sufficient excuse in itself, and cross-word puzzles are innocent amusement—nothing more nor less!"

IS HEART-DISEASE CONTAGIOUS?

IT IS, WHEN IT IS IDENTICAL with acute rheumatism, we are told by Dr. Haven Emerson, in *The Survey Graphic* (New York), and up to the age of twenty, rheumatism, he tells us, is a more frequent cause of heart disease than all other causes combined. It is only in the past decade, Dr. Emerson says, that the relationship of acute tonsilitis, chorea (St. Vitus's dance), acute rheumatic fever and acute infections of the heart without rheumatic disease of the joints has been made sufficiently clear to convince physicians that we are dealing with one and the same infection expressing itself in widely separated tissues of the body. He goes on:

"It has only recently begun to dawn upon practitioners of medicine and research students in the field of heart disease and its prevention that there is quite as much evidence for the communicability (probably direct) of what we must still call the unknown virus of rheumatism in the family or household as there has been for the same kind of distribution of the tubercle bacillus. We do not know the actual bacterial or other organism responsible for acute rheumatic fever, but that need not hold us back from studies of its natural history.

"If all members of the households in which an open case of pulmonary tuberculosis has been found are carefully examined, not less than 18 per cent. of them, young and old, will show evidence of tuberculosis in an active or subacute stage. This common experience is to our minds easily explained because we can see, trace and demonstrate the causative organism, the tubercle bacillus, in the sputum of the open case, usually, in the dust of his bedroom, and in the diseased tissues of the persons who have been in close association with him in the home.

"If we repeat such a study in the families from which acute cases of rheumatic heart disease have been admitted to hospital care or to dispensary supervision, we shall find that here again 15 per cent. of the 'contacts,' those in the intimate circle of the families, will commonly give a definite story or show physical evidence of attacks of acute rheumatic fever or of tonsilitis or of chorea with or without accompanying affections of the heart. True, this is only circumstantial evidence, and until some way is found of identifying with exactness the specific organism of rheumatic fever and its many secondary injuries to heart and other tissues, we can not speak with the same positiveness that we do of the communicability of tuberculosis. However, enough is known to justify us in thinking of and dealing with the group of illnesses which we class as 'acute rheumatic' as if we were dealing with an acute communicable infection. This calls for the simple and well-established precautions of so-called medical aseptic technique of the sick-room.

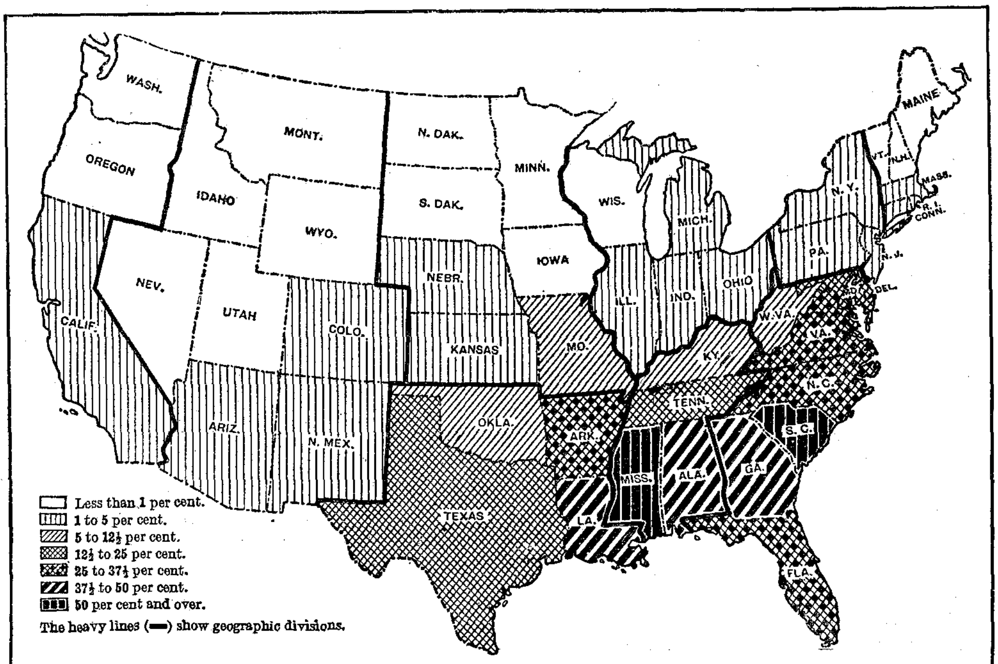
"No longer will it be good form to make a social center and family gathering place of the bedroom of acute rheumatism. This includes Tommy with his 'growing pains' at five and Sally with 'St. Vitus's Dance' at seven and 'dad' with sore throat, as well as Uncle Ned who has a rip-roaring inflammatory rheumatism every couple of years, and was told after the last attack that he must have his tonsils out and favor his heart a bit because the rheumatism had touched one of the valves, before it left him weak and anemic.

"Yes! even tho we know that one person can not transmit to another the damaged heart valve or the diseased muscle wall, the common cause of rheumatic heart and joints can, we believe, be passed from the sick to the well in very much the same way that an acute sore throat may go the rounds of a family.

"Cleaner mouths, fewer diseased tonsils, fewer neglected decayed teeth, earlier recognition of sore throats, and quick care in their treatment as serious infections, the considered and skilled attention to the little child with aching muscles and joints—'too young to have rheumatism,' kept up and about with 'growing pains'—repeated examination of the heart after attacks of any acute infectious fever in childhood, always separation of the sick from the well; by such means will the number of acute rheumatic hearts be reduced."

SHALL WE ALL BE MULATTOES?

THAT THE ADMIXTURE of the white and negro races is proceeding steadily in the United States, and that nothing can stop it except the removal of the latter from the country, is the opinion of Dr. W. A. Plecker, State Registrar of Vital Statistics of Virginia, as exprest in a paper on "Virginia's Attempt to Adjust the Color Problem," read before the American Public Health Association and printed in *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). Dr. Plecker praises the recent "racial integrity" law of his State and calls upon the States now permitting free racial intermarriage to enact similar provisions. After quoting the example of Egypt, India, and other lands, which he asserts have lost power and prestige through racial admixture, Dr. Plecker briefly reviews the history of racial contact in this country and adduces many instances where persons, or groups of persons, having negro blood have succeeded in gaining recognition as whites—a state of things which he characterizes as more dangerous to our welfare than an increase of the death-rate from preventable diseases. He then goes on:



PER CENT. OF NEGROES IN TOTAL POPULATION BY STATES, U. S. CENSUS, 1920.

"Even in Virginia, where the questions of race and birth receive as much attention as anywhere in the country, the process of amalgamation is nevertheless going on, and in some localities is well advanced. Complete ruin can probably be held off for several centuries longer, but we have no reason to hope that we shall prove the one and only example in the history of the world of two races living together without amalgamation.

"In Mexico, much of South America and the West Indies the process is practically complete, the mixture being Spanish or Portuguese, Indian and negro. Some portions of Southern Europe have undergone a similar admixture. Immigrants from these lands to this country, while really negroid, are classed as white.

"The immigration law recently passed by our Congress will stop the legal admission of Mongolians and will check much of the negroid immigration from elsewhere in the Old World, but it will not prevent negro and negroid immigration from other parts of the Western Hemisphere. It is estimated that there are to-day from 500,000 to 750,000 Mexicans in the State of Texas alone, and that Mexicans compose more than half of the population of Arizona.

"We come now to the question of a solution of the problem.

"There is but one absolute solution which is acceptable and feasible, and that the one advocated by Lincoln and other far-seeing statesmen of the past—the separation of the races by gradual repatriation of the colored races. This measure is still possible, but the longer it is deferred the greater the task.

"In the lifetime of some now living we may expect the present twelve million colored population to increase to twenty or possibly thirty millions, and that perhaps to one hundred millions during the next century, to say nothing of the prolific Mongolians who are already firmly established upon our Western coast. The white population will be crowded out.

"Virginia has made the first serious attempt to stay or postpone the evil day when this is no longer a white man's country. Her recently enacted law 'for the preservation of racial integrity' is, in the words of Maj. E. S. Cox, 'the most perfect expression of the white ideal, and the most important eugenical effort that has been made during the past four thousand years.' Of course this law will not prevent the illegitimate mixture of the races, but it is possible to stop the legal intermixture, and the law defines a white person as one with 'no trace whatsoever of blood other than Caucasian,' and makes it a felony to make a wilfully false statement as to color.

"Clerks are not permitted to grant licenses for white persons to marry those with any trace of colored blood.

"The new law places upon the office of the Bureau of Vital Statistics much additional work, but we believe it will be a strong factor in preventing the intermarriage of the races, and in preventing persons of negro descent from passing themselves off as white.

"We are greatly encouraged by the interest and cooperation of physicians, local registrars, clerks, school authorities, the general public, and even the midwives. Our success during the first four months of the enforcement of this law, in securing more accurate statements as to color on our birth-certificates and in correcting previously existing errors, is far beyond our expectation.

"The States which now permit free intermarriage of the races, as listed in 'American Marriage Laws,' are: Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. The most urgent need is the speedy adoption by these States and the District of Columbia of a law forbidding the intermarriage of the white and colored races.

"We are all interested in reducing the death-rate from preventable diseases, and of increasing our birth-rates. Is that, however, the only thought that may occupy the mind of health workers? Is it not of greater importance to the welfare of the State to give some thought to the quality and value of its future citizens, than to lavish all of its energies and money upon prolonging the lives and increasing the number of the unfit, who are already increasing far more rapidly in proportion than the more desirable?

"The white race in this land is the foundation upon which rests its civilization, and is responsible for the leading position which we occupy among the nations of the world. Is it not, therefore, just and right that this race decide for itself what its composition shall be, and attempt, as Virginia has, to maintain its purity?

"The colored races should be equally zealous in preventing both the legal and illegal admixture of the races. We are glad to say that the true negro of Virginia is beginning to appreciate this point and is agreeing to the wisdom of this movement. Our chief trouble is with some of the near-whites who desire to change from the colored to the white class.

"By firm adherence to the standard which has been set, we believe that it is possible within a reasonable time to secure through our office an adjustment of the larger number of racial differences, and by constantly securing correction of our vital statistic records, and by stopping all further legal and much of the illegitimate intermixture, at least to hold the situation in check until Lincoln's real remedy can be adopted.

"This, however, is but the beginning, and our efforts will be of less avail until every State in the Union joins in the move to secure the best marriage laws possible, and a wholesome public sentiment on this the most important of all questions confronting us as a nation.

"We are now engaged in a struggle more titanic, and of far greater importance than that with the Central Powers from which we have recently emerged.

"Many scarcely know that the struggle which means the life or death of our civilization is now in progress, and are giving it no thought.

"What odds will it make in the year 2500 or 3000 to the few Caucastic remnants of our present-day Americans, when they look around upon the half billion or perhaps more brown-skinned descendants of the races now occupying our land, whether the typhoid death-rate of 1924 was one, or one hundred, per 100,000?

"What they find in that day will depend upon how we of to-day think and act. The very existence of our race in that time is dependent upon the thought and action of us to-day. Let us then accept our responsibility and meet its demands with wisdom and courage."

AFRICAN SKULL A LINK IN EVOLUTION

THE PREHUMAN SKULL recently discovered in Africa is attracting much interest among scientific men, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington). Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, anthropologist of The Smithsonian Institution, stated to *The Bulletin* that he has a high regard for the discoverer, Prof. Raymond Dart of Witwatersrand University. He is anxiously awaiting reliable scientific details of the features of the skeletal remains that Professor Dart credits to a creature older than *Pithecanthropus*, the ape-man of Java, and classes midway between the higher apes and man. This missing-link skull found deep in limestone at Taungs, Bechuanaland, may easily prove to be one of the great anthropological relics in all history. Moreover:

"The present discovery by Professor Dart takes on added interest because of the very primitive skull found some three years ago in the course of mining operations at Broken Hill in northern Rhodesia, Africa. A cast of this famous skull has just been presented to the Smithsonian Institution by the British Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Hrdlicka characterizes it as 'most puzzling.' With features that are so old that they date back to the middle of the glacial period, this skull was found associated with the bones of animals still living in Africa. Yet no race of man now living on earth could be the progeny of this strange Rhodesian man, Dr. Hrdlicka declares; even the primitive negro is quite different and far removed from this earlier African inhabitant.

"The other most ancient remains of man or his precursors known to science up to the present time are:

"The bones of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, Java ape-man and human precursor, found by the Dutch professor, Eugene Dubois, and kept in seclusion by him for thirty years. Casts of the cleaned skull and leg-bone were recently made by Professor Dubois's own hands and sent to the Smithsonian Institution.

"The Piltdown jaw, which Dr. Hrdlicka believes is much older and much more primitive than the Piltdown skull found at the same place in England.

"Teeth of high-grade anthropoid apes found in Europe and India.

"Heidelberg man, whose jaws and teeth were found eighty-two feet below an ancient river deposit near the village of Mauer, Heidelberg, Germany.

"The Ehringsdorf man, found in the last decade near Weimar, Germany, under thirty-five feet of limestone.

"Neanderthal remains in Western and Central Europe, which date over a very long period."

The four-year old "anthropoid-ape child, just beginning to cut teeth," to which this skull belongs, has been named *Australopithecus*. It is thought that its remains will take their place beside the famous evolutionary relics just named. We read on:

"Buried as they were deep in limestone, Dr. Hrdlicka believes it probable that the remains date from tertiary times, a time more ancient than any in which human remains have heretofore been found. In this case they have been preserved for hundreds of thousands of years.

"The fact that the skull was so young when its owner met death is a disadvantage from the standpoint of anthropological study, for the skull of a young ape has more human characteristics than the skull of an adult ape.

"Yet there seems to be little doubt but that there has been discovered on the reputed 'dark' continent a most important step in the evolutionary history of man who arose from the same stock as the present apes. *Australopithecus Africanus* is probably more remote in human ancestry than *Pithecanthropus*, the ape-man of Java, up to now considered the oldest manlike creature known to science.

"*Australopithecus* was not an ape-man like *Pithecanthropus*, but a man-ape. He was a creature who emerged just before the dawn of man. He is one of those beings popularly known as a 'missing link,' intermediate forms having both human and ape-like characteristics.

"*Australopithecus* may be related to America through two lines, that of man and monkey. The descendants of *Australopithecus* through evolutionary processes may have become modern man. His ancestors evolving in a different direction may also have given rise to the kind of monkeys that now inhabit South America.

"Dr. Hrdlicka believes that the new African man-ape is more closely related to the old African stem of the American monkey than to the type of monkey now living in the Old World. It is generally conceded that the American type of monkey came from Africa in tertiary times when there was a land bridge between Africa and South America. In characteristics, *Australopithecus* resembles the American type of monkey more closely than the African."

Prof. G. Elliot Smith, Professor of Anatomy at the University of London, is reported by the London correspondent of the New York *Times* as stating that if Professor Dart's discovery bears the present interpretation upon fuller knowledge, it would certainly seem that the skull of an intermediate creature between the ape and man had been discovered. In that case it would contribute to the knowledge of the stages and methods by which human evolution was effected. Professor Smith, with whom Professor Dart had been working as an assistant before he went to Witwatersrand University, said:

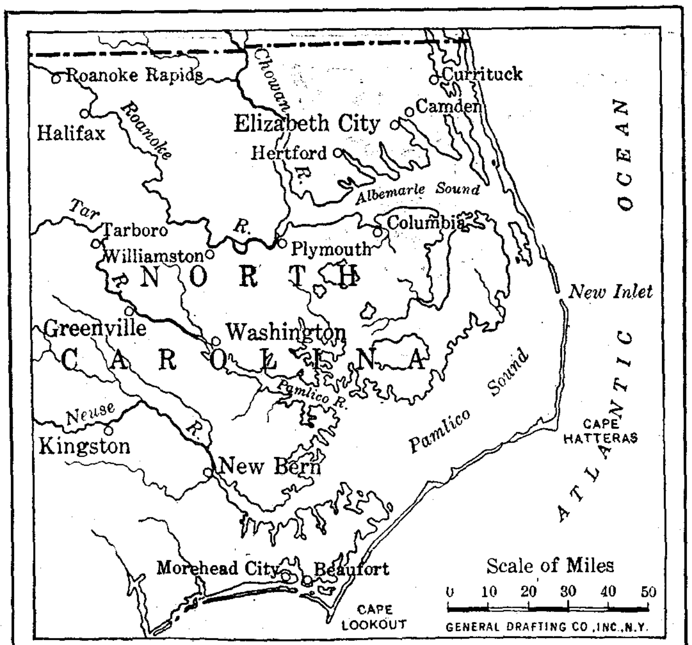
"An interesting point which emerges is that the discovery supports Darwin's theory that Africa was probably the original home of the human family. That view has not been favorably regarded by many writers, tho I have always inclined to that view, as both of those unenterprising relatives of the human family, the gorilla and the chimpanzee, happen to live in the forests of tropical Africa. This has always seemed to me a strong argument in favor of the Darwin view that Africa was the original home of the first creatures definitely committed to a human career."

WHEN A DISEASE IS AN ACCIDENT—The Illinois supreme court recently rendered an important decision in a case involving liability for typhoid fever, says *The Mutual Underwriter*, as quoted in *The Weekly Bulletin* of the California State Board of Health (Sacramento). This sustained a judgment given by the lower court for $1,130 under a special accident policy. We read:

"The insured died from typhoid fever, and it was claimed that the disease was contracted by drinking contaminated water, and that as this was done accidentally, the accident policy should be liable. As this was regarded as a dangerous broadening of the accident policy the case was taken to the appellate court and then to the supreme court, the lower court being sustained in both cases. The insurance company then petitioned the supreme court for a rehearing, which has been denied. As the amount involved is not sufficient to carry the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, this disposes of the matter. It is claimed that under these conditions the companies will have to revise their accident policies by definitely excluding bacterial diseases caused by reception of germs. Claim men and attorneys say that under this decision any person having an accident policy could collect for typhoid fever, as it is always acquired from germs, and these are received accidentally and not intentionally. They also say that it would be as consistent to sue under an accident policy for pneumonia caused by accidentally catching cold, or for any other disease not contracted intentionally. They hold that under this decision most accident policies will become life-insurance policies, and that while the insurance department will not license a company to issue an accident policy covering death from typhoid fever, the supreme court holds that an accident company must pay such a claim."

OPENING AN INLET TO THE CAROLINA SOUNDS

NORTH CAROLINA'S GOOD-ROADS PROGRAM has been so generally advertised as evidence of progress that other constructive departures have been more or less overlooked, we are told by B. L. Gray, of Raleigh, writing in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore). Just now the State is congratulating itself on a triumph of engineering skill which is expected to contribute greatly to the production of shellfish in Albemarle and Pamlico sounds and to revivify the great shad and herring industries. Incidentally, we are told, this engineering accomplishment does away with a superstition regarding the sandbanks which separate the sound system from the ocean, and is particularly interesting in connection with the old and unsuccessful effort to reopen Roanoke Inlet, which furnished passage for the small boats of Raleigh's colony. This feat is the recently accomplished reopening of New Inlet, which had been moving gradually southward for a generation, until it was finally entirely closed by drifting sands in 1922. As Mr. Gray informs us:



PAMLICO SOUND AGAIN JOINED TO THE ATLANTIC

The recent reopening of New Inlet, which was closed by shifting sands in 1922, reestablishes connection between the ocean and the Sound, and again permits the migration of fish and the exchange of fresh and salt water essential to shellfish. The old Roanoke Inlet used by the first settlers was located a few miles north of New Inlet.

"When the Fisheries Commission suggested that the closing of this inlet would have a very serious effect on the sea-food products of the sounds, the General Assembly appropriated $100,000, and after holding a series of meetings to determine what inlet could be opened to the best advantage, choice fell on New Inlet, and under the plans and direction of Brent S. Drane, consulting engineer, the task was entered on in earnest. All obtainable records of the modification of New Inlet and the three other inlets nearest it were compiled, largely from photographic copies of original surveys, some of which were 80 years old. Finally, it was decided that the position occupied by the inlet in 1876 (about a mile and a half north of where it closed) was of best promise for the reopening, and contract for the performance of the work was awarded.

"The channel in Pamlico Sound from the old inlet followed a winding course from deep water almost four miles from the beach, eastward and northeastward between high shoals, until it practically ended about a mile and a half westward of the beach. The work to be done was thus to dredge a channel 60 feet wide and 6 feet deep, in order to float the dredge to the beach cut, there to begin the cutting of the 225-foot-wide canal, almost half a mile in length from sound to ocean. The canal maintained a depth of six feet at low water, until it neared the sea beach, when the last 200 feet were cut to nine-foot depth.

"On Tuesday, October 7, the dredging advanced through its protective sand embankment which encircled the front of the work just above high-water mark, and cut rapidly a narrow channel into the sloping beach. At 11.25 o'clock in the morning the first wave of the rising sea tide broke over into the canal. Others rapidly followed, and at noon the dredge was withdrawn. Soon a steady flow of sea water over the narrow ridge into the lower level of Pamlico Sound in the canal had cut a small horseshoe gorge, which constantly enlarged and finally completely cut away the sand barrier. The ebb tide, when it came, completed the gorge seaward, and two days after its first breach the canal showed satisfactory indications of continued widening, in spite of unfavorable conditions of a heavy wind and a rough sea."

It must be understood that in the project of reopening New Inlet the object was in no sense the promotion of navigation and commerce, but aid for the fishing industry. Mr. Gray goes on to explain as follows how it will help the fisheries:

"The inlets which open through the narrow sand barrier reefs between the sounds and the ocean are considered essential to fisheries in two very interesting ways: First, the inflow of sea-water during a rising tide is held necessary to produce the salinity in the waters of the sound needful for oyster, clam and escallop culture and for several varieties of valuable fish; second, the outflow during the ebb tide carries seaward a current of relatively fresh water constantly pouring into the sounds from the rivers of the interior. It is this fresh water, experts say, which attracts, diverts and turns inland migratory fish, such as shad and herring. New Inlet was the favorite mode of ingress for these migrating fish, and its closing is thought to have had a distinctly bad effect on a great industry, which will now be relieved.

"The reopening of New Inlet is a unique engineering feat in the State's history. Roanoke Inlet closed in 1795 at the present site of Nag's Head, and in 1820 the North Carolina Board of Public Works secured an investigation and report from Hamilton Fulton, an eminent English engineer, who made full and complete plans for its reopening in aid of commerce. There were other reports and investigations, notably one by Lieut. D. P. Woodbury, U. S. A., who submitted a plan at an estimated cost of $500,000, and began operations and continued them on a Congressional appropriation of $50,000 until 1856. In that year he was succeeded by Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting, who, after full investigation, recommended that the project be abandoned, which was done."

COOKED FOOD RETAINS SOME VITAMINS—Cooking destroys vitamins, yet cooked foods may have adequate vitamin values. This paradox was stated before the recent annual convention of the National Canners' Association in Washington, by Prof. Walter H. Eddy of Columbia University, a widely known specialist on the subject of vitamins. Says Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Professor Eddy cited as an example the studies some years ago which indicated that ordinary cooking temperatures in an open kettle destroyed as much as 95 per cent. of the anti-scorbutic vitamin, or vitamin 'C.' It was assumed, following these experiments, that cooked vegetables were entirely useless as means of preventing scurvy and similar deficiency diseases. However, a test was later determined upon, and increased quantities of the cooked foods were fed to experimental guinea-pigs. It was discovered that even the small fraction of vitamin remaining in the cooked vegetables was sufficient to have the desired effect in the prevention of disease. This depends on the fact that vitamins are very powerful substances, and a little goes a long way. Further experiments with foods cooked in sealed containers under pressure, with air excluded, showed that the vitamin content was impaired much less than it was in open-kettle cooking. The delegates to the convention received this statement with interested comment, for canned vegetables are cooked under pressure. Professor Eddy stated that the cooking conducted in his laboratory was done in pressure cookers similar to those now used extensively in home canning. Tho he encouraged his audience in the matter of the effects of cooking methods in the canneries, Professor Eddy warned them against excessive blanching of their products, saying that carried too far such processes destroy valuable vegetable sugars and salts, and have a deleterious effect on the vitamins."

LETTERS · AND · ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

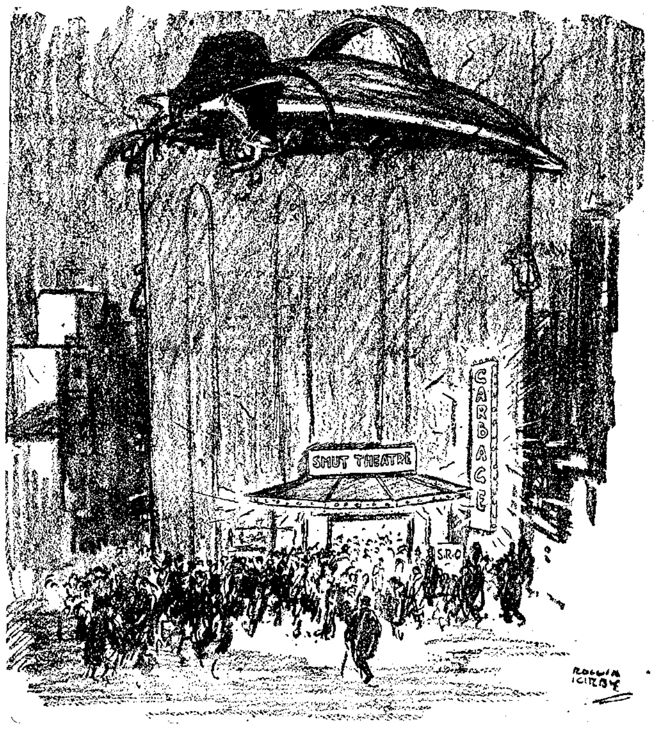
ANOTHER STAGE PURIFICATION CAMPAIGN

SOMETHING IS BOUND TO BREAK—has perhaps already broken in the New York theaters. A newspaper war against unclean plays is led by the New York *World*, and many other metropolitan dailies have joined in, while papers of other cities raise a chorus of applause. Some of the managers of the offending plays take what might be called a cynical attitude toward the storm, while the origin and heart of the offending is charged by one newspaper to be in the work of two editorial writers of *The World* in their highly successful play, "What Price Glory." The difference is that "What Price Glory" is accorded merit aside from its objectionable qualities, and the other plays like "Ladies of the Evening" and "The Good Bad Woman" are granted little or none. It was following Mr. Belasco's production of "Ladies of the Evening" and "The Harem" that the New York *World* began its crusade, and the New York *Commercial* in a survey of the situation by H. Z. Torres supplies the steps that lead up to Mr. Belasco's departure:

"The baffled commercial manager knows that David Belasco's stupendous production of the 'Merchant of Venice' was a great financial loss; that it was accorded only scant courtesy by these influential reviewers, whereas 'What Price Glory,' written by two men holding high editorial positions on the New York *World*, was literally deluged with encomiums from these enthusiastic reviewers.

"According to Heywood Broun's statement, it required three weeks of this printed glorification to make 'What Price Glory' a solid box-office success. The play is the biggest money-maker of the current season.

"The New York *Commercial* and the New York *Evening Post* were the only dissenters regarding this so-called 'true and stunning war play.'"



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—Kirby in the New York *World*.

When "The Ladies of the Evening" appeared, *The World* called it "as dishonest a play as had been produced in a long time," and declared "its purpose is to go just a little further than any other manager has gone in presenting the dirty accompaniments of vice." The climax was reached in the play called "A Good Bad Woman," whose sponsor, Mr. William A. Brady, as reported by the New York *World*, "admitted that his play is vulgar and degrading, but declared it is merely one phase of a general situation." He is said to have "produced it for a purpose" and to have offered to withdraw it immediately "if the other plays of the same character that are now running are withdrawn." Mr. Brady further frankly owned that plays now running are degrading to dramatists, to actors, and to the entire stage." This is the position at the time of writing with a world waiting to see whether repentance will overtake the producer; or the police or a board of censorship take him in hand. There is apparently a division of counsels in *The World* itself. Mr. Broun writing in his column what he later described as "a defense of obscenity," remarks:

"*The World* says, 'There is a reasonably clear distinction between the frank portrayal of human life and pornography.' I don't think it is clear at all, or at any rate I have very often disagreed with the manner in which judges and juries drew this line.

"If we are to have a campaign against profanity and obscenity in the theater, several fine plays are likely to suffer. Any liberal dispensation in regard to permissible language in public performances is apt to be abused, but I think the community can well endure a few tawdry entertainments for the sake of other magnificent enterprises which have been made possible by that same freedom.

"Only a wise man is competent to say 'Here profanity is employed sincerely for excellent artistic effect, and here it is used simply as a cheap bait for patronage.' Wise men are practically never employed as censors. If the police evolve some rule of procedure by which they may stop or curtail 'Ladies of the Evening' and 'A Good Bad Woman,' that same code is almost certain to touch and flaw 'What Price Glory?' and 'They Knew What They Wanted.' And it seems to me that these last two plays which I have named belong among the best which the American theater has ever achieved."

A day later Mr. Broun wrote:

"A play may be obscene and also excellent or obscene and worthless. But as far as the law goes, obscenity is the sole test. This is a bad law, and like many other bad laws the community manages to forget about it during periods of sanity. Until the recent rumpus there was much intelligence in the theatrical atmosphere. Most of the good plays prospered and, as a rule, bad plays withered.

"Then there came a play called 'A Good Bad Woman.' The newspaper reviewers agreed pretty generally that it was a dull and unattractive entertainment. Incidentally, mention was made of the fact that it was obscene. Once upon a time there was a belief among managers that even a hint of impropriety would bring crowds to the box-office. That was in the bad old days when people went about with a sense of decency balanced on their shoulders and in their hearts a hope that somebody would knock it off. The moral standards of those days were so high that the public was easily shocked and accordingly was fair game for the cheapest pornographer. The playgoing public of New York remained quite calm and stayed away in droves from 'A Good Bad Woman.' There was no market for obscenity without something else to recommend it.

"At this point the producer, by a shrewd device, managed to bring down an avalanche of publicity. The newspapers of New York profess to harden their hearts against the press agent, but they remain a little naive. And it must be admitted that this time the stunt was ingenious. Helen MacKellar, the leading woman of the dying play, suddenly announced that she would not go on with her part. She said that the articles written by the dramatic critics had convinced her she was engaged in an unworthy enterprise.

"Every dramatic critic knows, of course, that he never convinced an actress of anything, but managing editors proved more gullible. Miss MacKellar's picture won a place on most front pages."

The immediate effect of the crusade is that New York gets a black eye from some of its envious or jealous or pharisaical or what-you-will contemporaries. The Chicago *Journal* places its home town in one of these categories:

"Chicago can congratulate itself that its theater is cleaner. We know this statement will be disputed, but the fact is that, with a solitary exception, there has been no show in this town in the last season which classifies with the off-color productions in New York. If sex has been highly strest in some of the plays here, the authors can at least put up some sort of argument to show that the purpose of the plays is something other than mere dirt. They can argue that they are presenting genuine character studies, fit for consideration by thoughtful people.

"The case is otherwise in New York. Mr. Brady's play is mere dirt. He says so. He put it on after other producers had put on plays which were mere dirt and had begun making money. 'The public is to blame, because they pay the price to see filth,' says Mr. Brady. And that is largely true. New York had a poor theatrical season, and some of the worried producers staged dirty plays in order to make money."

The Milwaukee *Journal* isn't pharisaical, for it knows its own people too well, yet it, too, can find the holes in other people's professions:

"William A. Brady says he will withdraw his offensive play from Broadway if all other producers of bedroom farces, depictions of fallen women, and filth in general, will take their productions off the boards. We do not see that this position lets Mr. Brady out. For years he has been the defender of 'purity in the show business.' Now he puts on one worse than all the others 'to show 'em what it is like.' It is so bad that its language could not be published and its scenes could not be discust in the home. The leading actress comes out with a story that she is considering withdrawal because her part is so revolting. But she doesn't withdraw, and her story, altho we may give her the benefit of the doubt and say that it was founded on a true feeling of revulsion within her, is good advertising just the same. For, unless New York has changed overnight, it will flock to see 'A Good Bad Woman.' And the Middle Westerner, with business in the 'big city,' will not miss his chance. A producer, whether he be of the frankly give-'em-what-they-want type, like Al Woods, or of the reform crew, like Mr. Brady, can count on that every time.

"Mr. Brady perhaps thought that if others were getting the dollars he might as well get them also. But he has produced a good many fairly good plays, and we haven't heard of his going into bankruptcy. Maybe he didn't get such enormous profits, but he got enough to stay in business and prosper. If he has a real interest in reform, that ought to satisfy. Instead he tries to outdo all the others, and the public apparently likes it. All of which suggests that 'for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, the theater and the theater-going public are peculiar.' But it has remained for Mr. Brady to ring down a new one by mixing his record for reform with golden profits."

The situation created by *The World* becomes almost a comedy itself when Mr. Broun writes to his own paper a letter to explain how it saved from a veritable death-struggle the very play it rages against. A final summing up is given in *The Herald Tribune:*

"Campaigns to purify the stage of New York run true to form with distressing and ironic regularity. They all advance swiftly and ignominiously backward, their chief accomplishments being to pack the houses of the shows attacked and to demonstrate, by the confusion of the censors' minds, how difficult it is with the highest motives and the best desire to draw a fair line between what should be and what should not be produced.

"Our austere contemporary, *The World*, took its stand at the head of these new prohibitionists. The banging of its drum served to draw crowds to the alleged plague spots. It also alarmed that Paul Revere of free speech, Mr. Heywood Broun, who immediately set out to rouse the countryside in defense of a free theater, and incidentally prove that the left-hand page of *The World* would do well to pay some attention to what its right-hand page was doing. Mr. Broun won his debate handily, in our judgment; in any event, his opinions have completely punctured the simple theory of the *World's* editorial page that it was easy for intelligent folk to agree upon a censorship rule that would satisfy everybody.

"The precise contrary is the truth in relation to every censorship ever proposed. It is nonsense to write as if there were some fixt and enduring standard of outspokenness. Candor varies with every generation. Elizabethan frankness gave way to Puritan restraint—only to be succeeded by Restoration liberty. Victorian repression has found its natural reaction in the Elizabethan tendencies of to-day. Every art should be permitted to express the social customs of its age, and it almost inevitably does, let the censors rage as they will."

The foregoing represents a fair history of the case up to a certain time, but rumors of play-revision, entire withdrawal and even grand jury action are looming with any one of these actions as a possible solution.

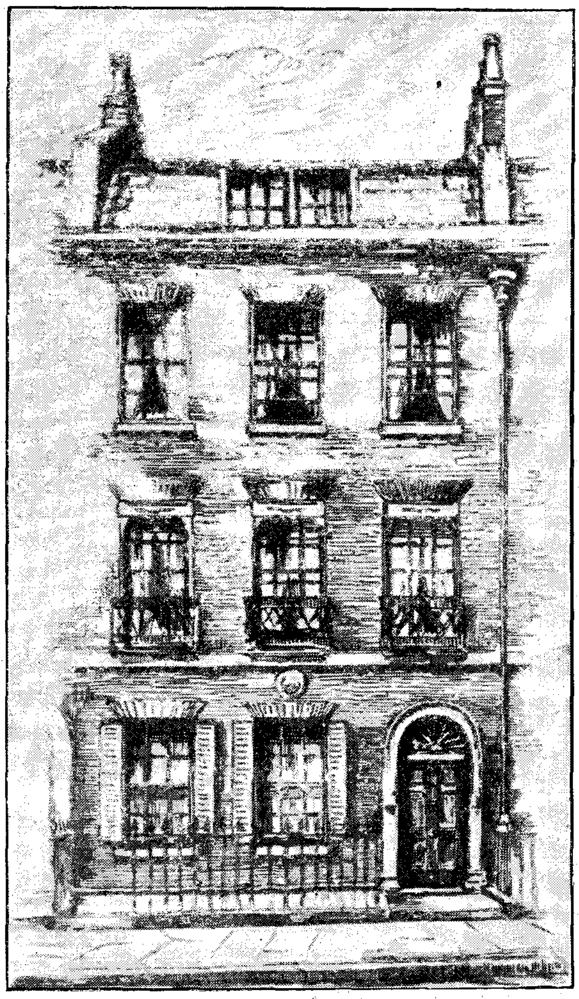
THE COVER

THE DAY WAS, and not so long ago either, that Corot was about the most popular French painter in America. It became a pleasantry to conjugate this painter in such terms as these, "I have a Corot, you have a Corot, he has a Corot." Consequently, as there were not enough Corots to go around, some other brush took up the task of supplying the demand. So there are likely to be as many false Corots as genuine ones, if not more. He was, perhaps, the bright, particular star of the Barbizon School and these pictures were as much sought after as the old masters are to-day. No longer ago than February 19 a Corot was sold at the American Art Galleries for $17,600. The painter of whom our cover furnishes an excellent example had a peculiarity all his own. He was essentially a landscape painter of the poetic type, yet curiously enough he was by early training and by instinct a classicist, and early and late in life he confirmed this tendency by visits to Italy. His popularity, as we find pointed out in De Forest and Caffin's "History of Art," is mainly founded on his poetic landscapes, but in the opinion of many good judges his figure subjects deserve at least equal recognition. We read further from the same authorities:

"In both directions his early work is characterized by attention to form and to the rendering of its plastic qualities; later he was less intent upon the structure or form and sought to render its spirit and movement, and still later he began to study form in relation to color and light, becoming absorbed in the problem of tone. Moreover, at every stage of his progression he proved his classical bias by the balance and rhythm of line and mass which distinguished all his compositions. They are not so impregnated with devotion to natural effects as the pictures of the other artists of the school; representing rather the theme of nature transposed into classic harmonies. It is also to be noted that, as Corot spiritualized his forms, so he gradually spiritualized his use of color. He felt color to be less and less a matter of hues and more and more a matter of tone. Thus, in his latest work, the range of pigments is reduced to a very few; sooty browns or blacks, creamy white, faint blue, gray, olive green, pale yellow, and an occasional touch of red. Yet, as the hues decrease, the subtlety of the tones increases, until one does not so much see the color as feel it. The scene is enveloped in atmosphere saturated with mild light, in which the forms lose their concreteness and become elusive; meanwhile appealing with more poignant reality to the imagination. Rousseau and the others of the school are French successors of the Holland landscapists of the seventeenth century. Corot, however, is akin to Watteau, and traces back through Poussin to the Classic. Even more in spirit than in substance his art is akin to the Greek."

HOME OF PICKWICK

IS CHARLES DICKENS "the most effective link between Great Britain and the English-speaking folk in distant lands"? Mr. W. Pitt Ridge, the English novelist, asserts it, and the presence of Dickens Fellowships in so many lands would seem to confirm him. Boston recently celebrated the anniversary of the Dickens dinner, held in that city in honor of Dickens on the occasion of his visit to this country, and *The Transcript* reprinted the menu to show what powerful eaters they were in olden days. February 7 was Dickens's birthday, and Mr. Pitt Ridge in the London *Graphic* calls attention to the new home for Dickens lovers that has been acquired by the Fellowship. No. 48 Doughty Street, London, is the spot, and in this house, once occupied by Dickens, "he wrote the last monthly numbers—almost as the periodical occasion arose—of the jolliest book the world has yet known, 'The Pickwick Papers.'" Here also he wrote "Oliver Twist" and "Nicholas Nickleby," and "here he relished a successful and joyous period in domestic life and in literature." There are one or two other London Dickens landmarks—such as the dubious "Old Curiosity Shop"—much visited by tourists. But already the authenticity of some may be called in question. Not so the Doughty Street house:



48 DOUGHTY STREET, LONDON
Where Dickens wrote "Oliver Twist," "Nicholas Nickleby" and part of "Pickwick Papers," and now to become the Headquarters of the Dickens Fellowship.

"Visitors come to London, and, knowing his books by heart, wish to see the places of which he wrote. The Dickens Fellowship has branches so far away as Brisbane, Winnipeg, Sierra Madre, and these send regular messages announcing progress. What the Fellowship has lacked hitherto has been a rendezvous, a place for encountering a Dickens home.

"The chance having arrived, prompt advantage has been taken. The freehold of 48 Doughty Street, is secured, and the large dwelling—in very good condition, by the by—has prepared itself for the housing of Dickens relics, Dickens books, Dickens manuscripts, Dickens pictures—everything, in short, that has any connection with the great man's books and himself. I think I can see a line of inquirers forming up in Doughty Street, a steady attendance of visitors eager to review the treasures. I like to imagine parties setting out from there, on summer mornings, to make a tour that will increase their knowledge, and give them pleasant memories."

There are said to be thirteen active branches of the Dickens Fellowship in America scattered over an area from New York to Los Angeles. These members will have a personal right in the Doughty Street house, as the following indicates:

"The house was bought a couple of years ago and is now being put in order. It will be a Dickens museum, picture gallery, and a meeting place for Dickensians.

"Already all kinds of treasures have been promised, including the whole of the Matz collection, which includes 1,300 books and pamphlets, over three hundred different portraits of Dickens, a hundred framed pictures, and a unique collection of curios and relics."

CAN AN "ARTIST" LIVE TO-DAY IN THE UNITED STATES?

PERHAPS we may lay some of the blame on Kipling for the literary exoduses of our young people. It was he who sang:

> "We must go, go, go away from here
> On the other side the world we're overdue."

At least in their fiction and in their lives the recurrent theme and impulse is to "go away from here" and find salvation somewhere else than in the place where they were born. *The Nation* (New York) is so imprest with the emigrations and repudiations of our writing-people of the past ten or more years, that it has started out to inquire whether "an artist can exist and function freely in the United States." The answers are to come from our literary radicals, tho these particular ones, Sherwood Anderson, Theodore Dreiser, Willa Cather, Floyd Dell, are not among the emigrants. Mary Austin sets the ball rolling in the February 11 issue, and would seem to lay a large burden of defense on the quitters in her assertion that "there is no country in the world to-day offering the artist in any field such incomparable opportunities." Some things, of course, are lacking. "If he lacks the contact with great examples of art forms of the past, which the European artist has access to, he has, as compensation, great natural beauty, dramatic in variety and undescribed, pouring its refreshing fountains on his soul." Mrs. Austin is not one of those timorous souls in the face of a supercilious antiquity:

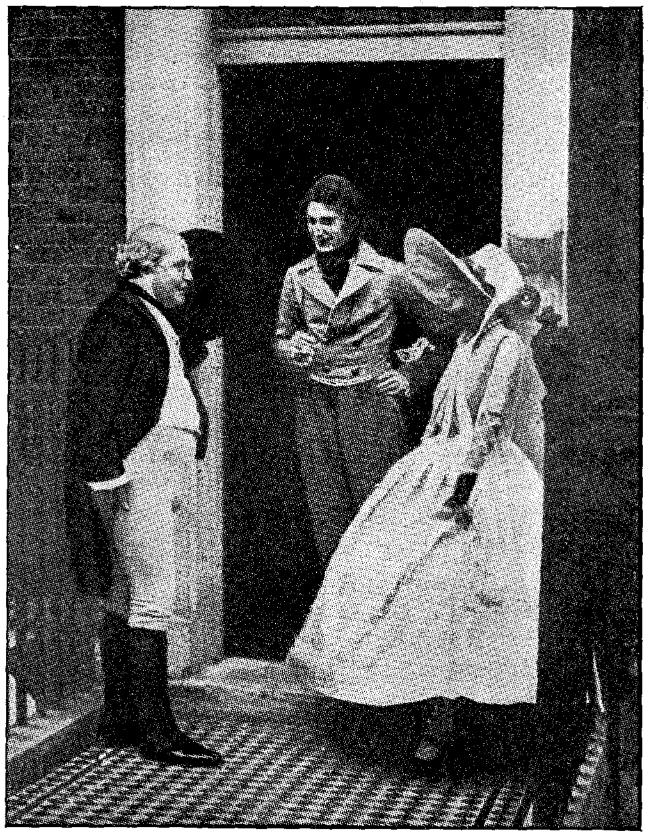
"I have small patience with that studied belittlement of the American product which is, in part, the fretfulness of alien minds incompetent to function at the level of their opportunity, and, in other part, the product of that democratic pressure, which compels the artist into a half apologetic attitude toward his own calling under the penalty, should he dare to be natural and happy and serious and exalted about it, that somebody will accuse him of thinking too well of himself. I *like* my country a lot, I especially rejoice in that section of it in which the gods have ordained me to dwell; I am excited and hopeful in experimenting with the new forms which are arising spontaneously out of the normal rhythms of American life. But I am lonely at times for the lack of free social expression of artist joy, as well as of the normal discontent of the artist mind."

She is not claiming that the artist ought to have a good time. "He has always had a bad time of it and probably always will." And she is also certain that "original and advanced genius can expect no more public appreciation now in America than it had in the days of Galileo." She does insist that the artist deserves when his book is put forth "some sort of response by which he can measure his own work against other work, against impersonal standards of excellence, as these are viewed by impartial minds. For his complete expression of his potentiality, he needs goals, sign-posts, recognition other than his own, of his progress in authentic directions. And these, precisely, are the things which are oftenest lacking in the United States." First as to criticism—

"It is probable that the conditions which would foster high standards of criticism are lacking in democracy, and that the really great critic would find himself more at a loss here than the great artist is. At any rate the critics are lacking, or are insecurely documented. Here and there one finds men like Van Wyck Brooks or Carl Van Doren, deliberately steeping themselves in the American scene as a preliminary to pronouncing judgment on the art that it produces. But quite as often you find critics and reviewers aggrandizing their office out of their very poverty of native material to support it. Neither reviewing nor criticism is taken seriously enough to make it obligatory on the writer to treat them with uniform seriousness. So it happens that when I have written a sincere book out of mature American life, it is, as likely as not, reviewed by a young cub of twenty-three just out of college, or an equally immature Jew, born in a ghetto and raised on the East Side, who has to translate his thinking into English before putting it on paper. Not so long ago I wrote a book in which I put all that I have been able to discover about the next moment of American art, and had it disposed of by such a reviewer, in a rather important journal, with an opinion that has not been entertained by the English-speaking since the time of Chaucer, possibly not since the time of Richard the Lion-hearted. And I am expected to guide my future output by things like that!

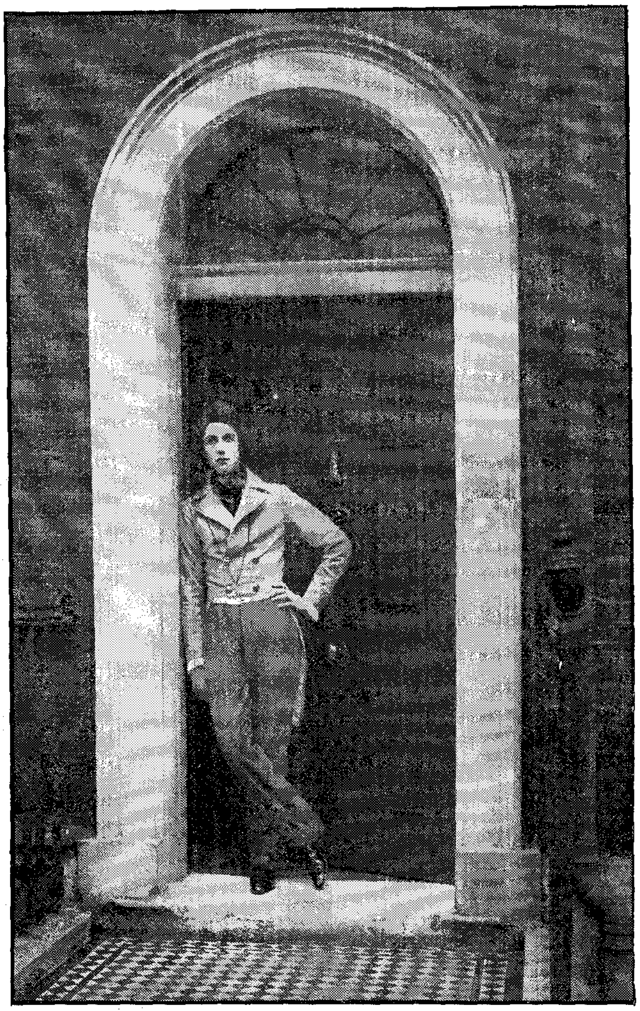
"One can always get a hearing on the lecture platform, yet one has only to examine the current program of the club before which one is speaking to realize that one has not been invited to expound one's point of view but to 'perform' for the entertainment of the audience and to be judged by the performance.

"As for goals, there are none. There are no journals into which one is admitted only for tested merit, no prizes that are not dictated chiefly by editorial policy, and no organizations, election to which carries a cachet of excellence hard won. Unless the recently organized P. E. N. should prove to be such. As for the American Academy, its silly exclusion of women leads one instantly to suspect that a good many of the academicians might not be there if they dared to commit themselves to the standards of women writers.



PLAYING AT DICKENS

Pickwick and *Arabella Allen* call on Dickens at 48 Doughty Street.



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AS DICKENS MIGHT HAVE LOOKED

Here he is impersonated by a member of the Dickens Fellowship, standing in the doorway so often passed by the author.

"The lack of these things, especially of criticism, is a serious drawback to the full and satisfying functioning of literary artistry. Nor does one quite see how in a democracy like ours, and with a mixed and unequal public like ours, these things are to be remedied. Some one with the judgment and the courage might do something by establishing awards, something like the Nobel Prize; both courage and judgment being needed to maintain adequate standards of merit against the popular notion that judgment resides in the people. Curiously, if you will question the judges of some of our popular awards, you will discover on their part a desire to satisfy the public with their choice quite as influential as the desire to make a true award. Perhaps this is one of the disadvantages of democracy which we have to take in order to enjoy its blessings. There can be no question, I think, that it pulls down the level of literary achievement perceptibly."

Mrs. Austin speaks a keen word on the symposium itself:

"The only consideration which justifies a reopening of the problem of artist life in the United States is the one imposed upon the artist by the success here, in so far as universal acceptance of an idea guarantees success, of the democratic idea that one person's opinion on any subject is as good as another's. That consideration is perhaps best exprest by my being asked, under conditions which would preclude my making a deeply thought and completely expressive communication upon the subject, to contribute to this symposium. For what is a symposium of this sort but the throwing of the artist's own concept of his life and its obligations to the ravening lions of unspecialized opinion? There is no subject in the world requiring so highly specialized an endowment if it is to be competently discust, and there is no country in the world in which the artist's need for specialized criterions is so unsatisfied. This, I should say, constitutes the chief hazard of artist life in America, this constant exposure to an interested but not well-informed judgment.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HAS NEW YORK REALLY A CATHEDRAL FOR "ALL PEOPLE"?

When John D. Rockefeller, Jr., accompanied his gift of half a million dollars to the Protestant-Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine with the kindly suggestion that it would be a graceful thing to concede a minority representation on its board of trustees to sister churches in New York of other denominations, he "started something." The reverberations of that controversy in the public press, both religious and secular, are apparently growing wider and louder, in several very distinct directions. Around the already majestic cathedral, destined to become eventually the third largest edifice of Christian worship in the world, now rages what has been humorously alluded to as the second Battle of Morningside Heights.

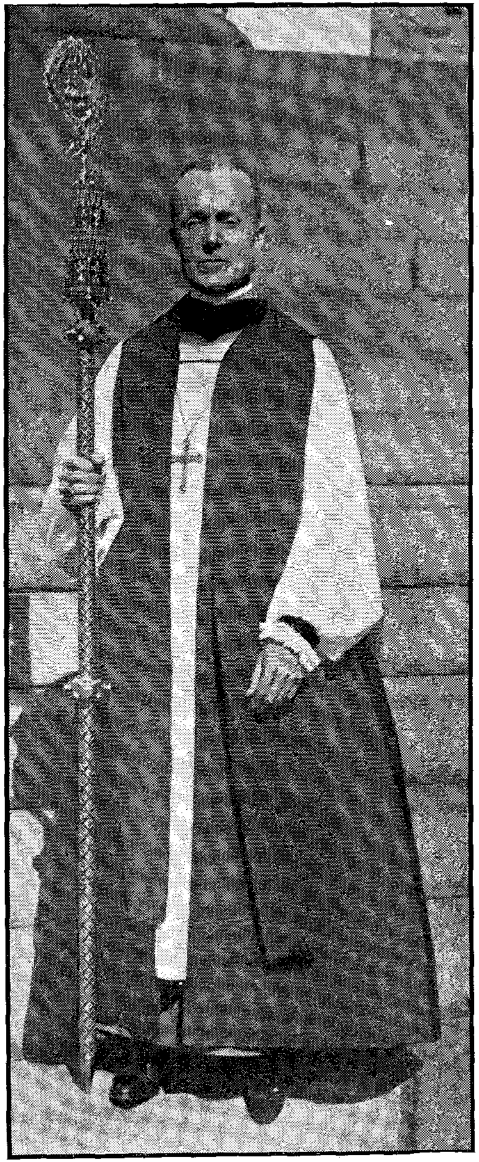
Exactly what did the Right Reverend William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of New York, mean when he described this cathedral as a "shrine of prayer and worship for all people"? In a city which is notoriously the melting-pot of all races and creeds he called the building "a great center for the religious life of our city as a whole." Almost at once circumstances forced a translation of this theory into practical action.

What has happened may be briefly summarized. A campaign to raise $15,000,000 to complete the great Cathedral on Morningside Heights was started recently by Bishop Manning. The "Pentecostal zeal" with which people of all faiths and races responded to the appeal for funds has been described in these pages. Newspapers throughout the country commented on Bishop Manning's statement that "people of all churches and of all faiths are giving their help to build this great house of God."

The first general progress report given to the press on February 17 by those running the campaign gave the total amount already raised in the neighborhood of seven million dollars. Of this, according to the figures of the report, the Episcopal parish organizations had contributed approximately one-half, the executive and special gifts committees a little less than a third, and the community at large, somewhat over one-sixth.

Then, as they say in the movies, "came the storm." A contribution of a half million dollars, the largest individual gift to the Cathedral, was made directly through Bishop Manning by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. The gift was made unconditionally, but Mr. Rockefeller, who is an active member of the Baptist Church, proffered the following suggestion in a letter made public by the New York papers on February 7:

> "The purpose of the Cathedral is so lofty, so broad and so nobly stated, and it is being carried out so liberally, that quite conceivably the time will come to include among the twenty-five trustees laymen of sister churches. Since a large minority of the funds which have already gone into the Cathedral and are being currently contributed have come from members of other churches, it would seem but fitting that this large, friendly outside interest should be represented on the Board of Trustees."



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THE TIME NOT RIPE FOR UNION

This is the reply of Bishop William T. Manning to the agitation that the Cathedral be really a "shrine of prayer and worship for all people," with non-Episcopalians on its board of trustees.

To this the Bishop, in definitely accepting the half-million-dollar gift, replied, as we quote in part:

> "The time has, however, not yet arrived when the different churches can function in one organization, and any attempt prematurely to force such an arrangement would retard the cause of unity rather than aid it."

This was the signal for a flood of comment throughout the country's press, some of it rather critical. Thus we find the Washington *Post* saying:

> "That a vicar of Christ presiding over the most cosmopolitan diocese on earth should be able to take such a stand, in the very flood mark of a universal graciousness, to his appeal for help is strange, and passing strange. So long ago as 1863 the charter of the Cathedral here in Washington provided for a Board of Trustees in which should be included representatives of other faiths who cared to assist. The late Bishop, Henry Yates Satterlee, had, in fact, two Presbyterians on his board."

One of the most severe attacks on the Bishop's attitude comes from New York, and is voiced by the New York *World*, in an editorial headed "Bishop Manning Should Reconsider." After commenting on the "somewhat painful impression" caused by the Bishop's reply to Mr. Rockefeller, it goes on to say, in part:

> "The money for the Cathedral has been raised on the plea that it was to be a place of worship for all people; money has been solicited from men and women of all faiths, and the whole effort has been described as a great communal enterprise.
>
> "Here in this city more creeds and more nationalities live and work together in peace than have ever been gathered in one spot.
>
> "The Bishop has an opportunity such as is rarely presented to a churchman to promote good understanding among men. He has been offered and has accepted money on the broadest possible non-sectarian basis and then has withdrawn to the narrowest possible sectarian ground."

A glance at points of view exprest by some of the religious

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PROMINENT RECTORS WHO FAVOR AN "OPEN CATHEDRAL"

These Episcopalian liberals back Mr. Rockefeller's suggestion of a non-sectarian Board of Trustees for New York's great Cathedral. From the reader's left they are: Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's in New York; Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity, Brooklyn; Rev. John A. Wade, rector of the Church of the Evangelist, New York, and Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, now canon of the Washington Cathedral, and for many years Secretary of Yale University, who sympathizes "entirely with Mr. Rockefeller's position."

publications of the country is afforded by the Unitarian *Christian Register* of Boston. There is more to this thing, says the editor, "than even Bishop Manning dreamed of." He refers to the undenominational *Christian Century*, whose editor praises the civic character of the future uses of the Cathedral, but declares it is not, after all, a free cathedral, and that only a community place of worship will satisfy America's need of religion.

Not even the Roman Catholic Church, adds *The Christian Register*, says it is the church of all the people. It ends by quoting the new Catholic magazine *Commonweal's* position that to call the Cathedral "the communal center of the religious life of the city" would be impossible for "the million and one-quarter Catholics in New York." Nevertheless, on examination, *The Commonweal* proves to have exprest sympathy and approval for the desire "of our Protestant-Episcopal friends to build a great and beautiful church" and to find no objection to their "endeavor to secure the support of well-wishers who are not members of their church."

It is both daring and dangerous, says *The Churchman*, a liberal Episcopalian organ, for any one communion to appeal for help in building "a House of Prayer for All People." What does it mean? It can not mean simply that any one may enter the Cathedral services for prayer. That privilege is already granted by every parish church of every denomination. It must mean more. "We believe that the public is demanding some more definite interpretation of the slogan than has yet been given."

Several prominent Episcopal clergymen of New York or near-by dioceses have already exprest themselves as in favor of accepting Mr. Rockefeller's suggestion. The Rev. John A. Wade, rector of the Church of the Evangelist, goes so far as to suggest the names that might be acceptable for election to the board—Elihu Root, and several others. The Rev. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, is quoted by *The World* as saying of a partially non-Episcopalian board: "I think it would be very fitting." The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Canon of the Washington Cathedral, was one of the first to call attention to its non-sectarian board, and by implication suggests the same thing for New York. One of the most prominent of the New York liberal Episcopalian clergymen favoring the idea is the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of famous old St. George's. Altho careful to state that the Bishop was "bound by the charter and canons," and was "right from his point of view," Dr. Reiland unhesitatingly voiced his personal opinion that Mr. Rockefeller's suggestion was "a very good idea and a good thing to work for."

In support of the Bishop and of his point of view, a number of newspapers and magazines, secular and religious, have rallied. There are various practical difficulties in acceding to Mr. Rockefeller's request, they remind us. In the first place, while the incorporation of the Washington Cathedral expressly authorizes non-Episcopalians to participate in control, the constitution of St. John the Divine, which limits membership on the board of trustees to Episcopalian communicants, can be changed only by a vote of the board itself, and with the approval of the Diocesan Convention. A more delicate phase of the matter is explained as follows by the Springfield *Republican:*

> "Mr. Rockefeller, who has made the largest contribution to the building fund, is a Baptist. The generous contributors also include Catholics and Jews; perhaps other non-Christians. To include some and not all of these groups might be regarded as invidious discrimination. The contributions have been made in full understanding that St. John the Divine is a cathedral of the Protestant Episcopal Church and subject to its control."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* points out that, after all, the Bishop has held that the time was not ripe for the proposed change "when he wrote his letter to Mr. Rockefeller." It is now conceivable, adds this paper, that the strongly favorable sentiment in his own church toward the proposal might convince the Bishop that the ripening had already taken place.

The Bishop states his position with the utmost precision in an address before the Church Club of New York, which was relayed far and wide by radio. He asks: "Would any one wish to see a cathedral change its constitution and statutes of immemorial standing in connection with the acceptance of a large gift of money?"

The phrase "House of Prayer for All People," we are told, stands in the original constitution of the Cathedral. As to its meaning, the Bishop says, as we quote from the press:

> "At special services within recent time many of the leading ministers and laymen of the different churches have spoken from the Cathedral pulpit, among them Dr. Cadman, of the Congregational Church; Dr. Woelfkin, of the Baptist Church; Dr. Duffield and Dr. Merrill, of the Presbyterian Church, and Bishop Luther B. Wilson, of the Methodist Church.
>
> "I am glad to announce here that I am arranging for four great evangelistic services in the Cathedral, with a service of the simplest character, with popular and familiar hymns and with sermons by outstanding ministers of the different Christian communions on four Sunday nights in Lent. I pray that the Cathedral may be more and more an instrument of fellowship and unity among Christians, a great center of faith and love and brotherhood."

Meanwhile the Rev. Dr. Christian L. Reisner, pastor of the

Chelsea Methodist Episcopal Church, points out that the new Broadway Temple, a huge combined church and apartment house now building, has already named to its board of trustees members of three Protestant faiths not Methodist.

STRAIGHT TALK TO PARENTS OF GIRLS

NOT LONG AGO a girl who had become "boy crazy" and completely enmeshed in the night life of a great city, actually shot and killed the mother who tried to remonstrate with her. The flapper who has cut loose from home ties and is "going the pace" has been scathingly referred to so often in the press of recent years, that it may be her side of the case has been somewhat lost sight of.

"My parents will not let me have dates with boys. I have to lie when I go out with a boy. I hate to deceive my father and mother. Boys don't respect a girl who does that, but what can I do?" This is the sort of plaint sixteen-year-old girls are making every day to people in whom they really confide. So says wise Dorothy Dix, whose level-headed advice to young people in trouble has so long helped to humanize the home pages of various American newspapers.

The orthodox advice to give in such cases, admits Miss Dix, is to say: "Obey your parents, little girl. Be good and you will be happy." But the trouble is, she explains, the normal girl may not pine after abstract virtue at sixteen. She wants to have a good time and do what her other girl friends are doing. And often she isn't going to take "my advice nor her parents' advice, nor that of any other old wiseacre." So this woman, who knows so much of young people's hearts, addresses herself this time, not to the girls who are doing the wrong and foolish things, but to their parents. With the best intentions in the world, she laments, they are pushing their beloved daughters into the abyss that yawns for silly, reckless, unguided little girls. We quote from the New York *Evening Post:*

"Wake up, fathers and mothers, from the trance in which you have doped yourselves into believing that your daughter is different from all of the other girls of her generation, and that you can prevent her from doing all the things that the other girls do. Cast aside your cherished belief that you can keep your girl-child in a hermetically sealed jar, in which she will be untouched by all the waves of passion and desire that sway the youth about her until such time as you are ready to take her out of bondage and give her freedom. Forget that you ever imagined that you could enforce absolute obedience on your daughter, and that she would be but clay in your hands.

"I am not discussing here whether sixteen is old enough to have dates or not, or the ethics of dancing and moving-pictures. Without doubt, it would be sweet if sixteen were the artless child her parents think she is, and if she wanted to play with dolls and still believed in fairies and read 'Alice in Wonderland.'

"But the point is that sixteen now is often more sophisticated than sixty; that she reads 'The Sheik' instead of 'Alice,' and crazy, as she will never be again in life, and that no human power can keep her from doing the things that her girl chums are doing.

"Are you going to force your daughter to lie and deceive you, or are you going to abate some of your prejudices, perhaps even lay aside some of your scruples and let her be frank and honest with you? And how are you going to guide and protect her if you do not know what she is doing?

"You do not need to be told of the danger that a girl runs who meets men at street-corners, and who slips out of the house to keep dates. That one thing puts her out of the class of 'nice girls' and makes boys treat her with a lack of respect that they would not show to the girl who has the backing of her home and father behind her. She is classed as a 'good sport' who is willing to do anything to have a good time, and who will go the limit.

"It is literally and terribly true that the girl who slips away from home to enjoy forbidden pleasures nearly always slips down into the pit. Don't make your daughter pay that frightful price for the pleasures of youth for which she is so hungry just because you think she isn't old enough to have beaux.

"And how are you to know what sort of boys your daughter is associating with if you do not let them come to the house to see her?

"Remember this, parents: Your girls are going to have beaux; they are going to have dates; they are going to dance; they are going to places of amusement. You can't help that. They will go openly if they can—secretly if they are forced to it. One way you can guide them, protect them, keep them from excesses and bad influences. The other way you leave them to stumble alone, blindly down the dark path that leads to perdition."

CONGRESSMEN AS CHURCH MEMBERS

MORE THAN 90 PER CENT. of the members of the incoming Congress are adherents of some religious denomination, according to the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church in an investigation which has lately received wide publicity in the newspapers. Methodists lead in both the House and the Senate, says the statement, with Presbyterians and Episcopalians following closely. After them in order come Baptists, Congregationalists, and Roman Catholics. There are no Hebrews in the Senate, and eight in the House. Here is the summary of Congress affiliations as given to the press:

	House	*Senate*
Methodist	90	27
Presbyterian	63	11
Episcopal	57	22
Baptist	48	5
Congregational	32	6
Roman Catholic	32	4
Christian Disciple	21	1
Lutheran	17	2
Hebrew	8	0
Unitarian	4	2
Quaker	3	1
Reformed	3	0
United Brethren	2	0
Mormon	1	2
Universalist	2	0
Mennonite	1	0
Christian Scientist	1	0
Protestant (undesignated)	7	0
None	35	10
Vacancies	1	0
Unknown	7	3
Total	435	96

Southern members are mostly Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian, according to the report. From the East come Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Catholics and Jews. The Middle West is well represented in almost all denominations. According to the Washington *Evening Star*, the Board furnishes us this additional information:

"If members of fraternities which require belief in God are taken into consideration, the number of lawmakers who have profest religious conviction will be found still greater. There are 304 Masons in the House and 65 in the Senate. Ninety-eight Representatives are Knights of Pythias, and there are 13 Knights in the Senate. The Odd Fellows have 74 Representatives and 7 Senators. Of the 35 men in the House of Representatives with no religious affiliation, 23 are Masons and 2 are Pythians, while of the 7 whose religious affiliations are unstated, 4 are Masons. The 10 Senators with no religious affiliations include 6 Masons, and all 3 of those whose religious affiliations are unstated are Masons.

"While much is being said of the decline of the influence of the Church, these figures bring out strikingly the fact that the little church on Main Street, the meeting-house in the wildwood and the big city church are still furnishing the intelligence and character which direct the destinies of the nation.

"America was founded by men who were, in the main, devoted believers in the Christian faith, and the nation will not go far astray so long as it is directed according to the principles of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man as laid down by the Christian Church."

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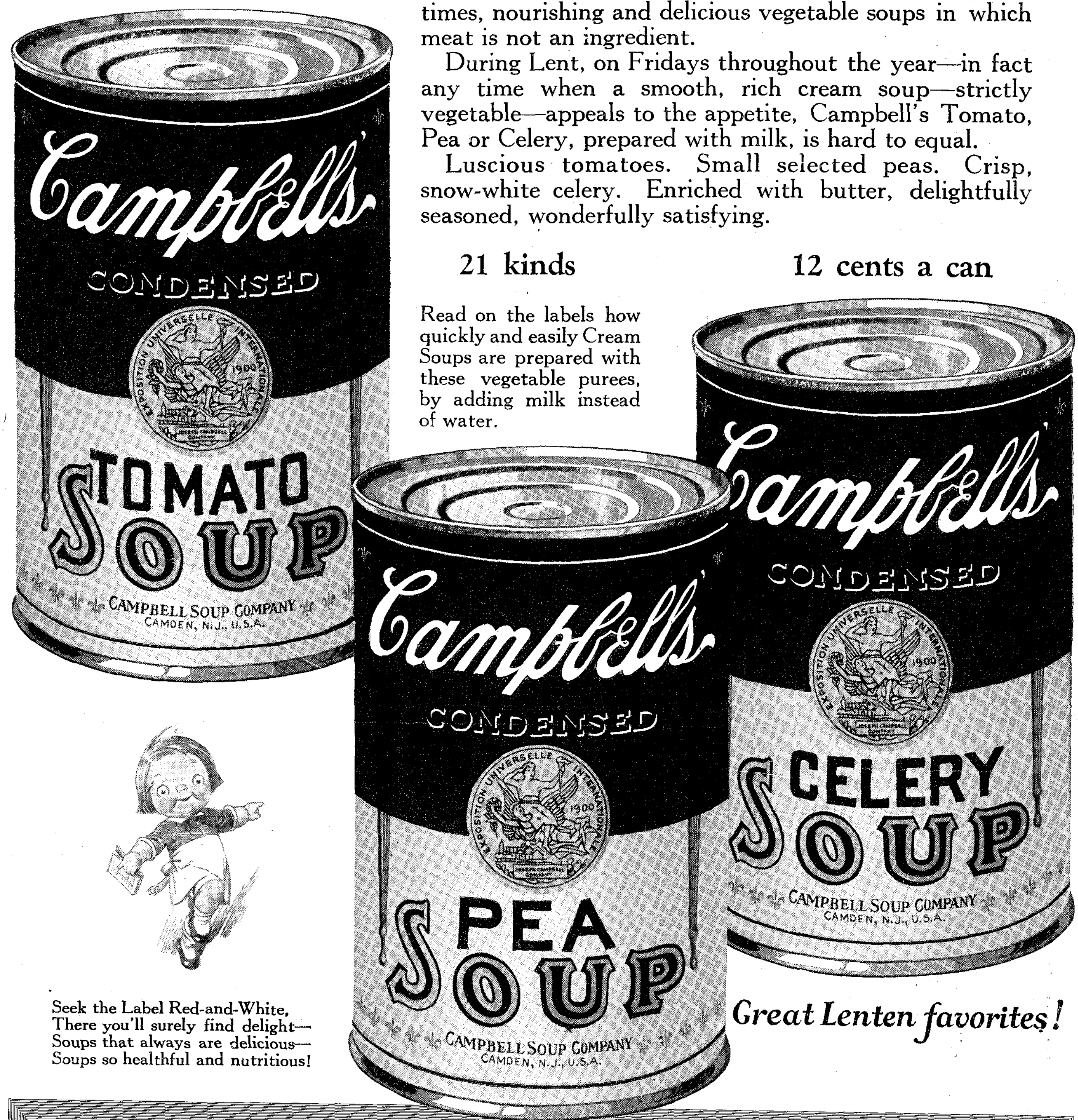
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Soups that always are delicious—
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Great Lenten favorites!

LUNCHEON DINNER SUPPER

Campbell's Soups

CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

A VOICE once very familiar sings again in the *California Graphic* of the "open spaces." The California manzanitas, a tree 30 or 40 feet high in the lowlands, shrinks to a shrub in the mountains:

MANZANITAS

By Bliss Carman

From the majesty and mystery and might of all the North
In its silence and its honor and its pride,
When South again you turn,
You are like enough to learn
This world is very long as well as wide.

When you meet the Sacramento in the copper-colored hills
With its Iron Canyon washed in morning gold,
What perhaps you did not know
May strike you like a blow—
This world is very new as well as old.

There is mystery in cedar, there is music in the pine,
There is magic where the scarlet maples run.
But as strange a spell will hold you
All unreasoned and enfold you
From the blue-green manzanitas in the sun.

The apple trees of Grand Pre and the orchards of the North
May charm you where the tide of Fundy spills,
Yet another magic takes you
When another morning wakes you
Where the manzanitas dot their barren hills.

When you sight the open valley where the palms and oaks begin
And snowy Lassen rises from the plain,
There is something in your heart
That will make it stop and start,
At the sight of manzanitas once again.

They will sing you songs of passes where the high Sierras lift,
They will tell you old-time stories of the trail.
No day will be too long
As you listen to their song,
And find a new enchantment in each tale.

There is rapture waiting for you at the rim of all the world,
There is medicine no pharmacy distills,
There is all of time before you
And only heaven o'er you,
Where the manzanitas call you to the hills.

You shall see the desert sunrise, and the skies of turquoise blue
On mountains made of lavender and rose.
And the fever of the quest
Shall be quieted to rest
In a spaciousness that only freedom knows.

You shall watch the starry splendor from a blanket on the ground,
The hosts of glory marching by your fire,
And the stillness and the vast
Will reveal to you at last,
How simple in the end is soul's desire.

Any place would seem to do as well as Paris for the background of these lines in *The Lyric West* (February), but Paris may make them seem more intimate to readers as well as the writer:

PARIS—1923

For M. . . .

By Paul Tanaquil

Far down the street where the houses glisten,
Polished by moonlight, set in the sky,
Over the sound of our footsteps . . . Listen!
Was it a crying of fiddles or the wind's sigh?

Somebody whispered your name in wonder—
Didn't you hear it? Don't you know?
It was impalpable as April thunder,
Unreal as autumnal snow.

So is it always: my senses capture
A perilous treasure from Beauty's flame,
And deep in my heart I hear with rapture
Three magic syllables crying your name. . . .

The Saturday Review (New York) prints lines that will make young poets stand aghast and question their Keats, and then go on addressing the moon just the same:

NO MORE OF THE MOON

By Morris Bishop

Oh sing no more of the moon, poets,
No more of the moon,
No more of Diana the sky-huntress
And her silver shoon.

We have measured her round and through the middle,
We have weighed her mass,
And spectroscopical evidence points
To the absence of gas.

Punctual satellite, she guides
Ships to the dock;
The Sea's foreman, she teaches the tides
To punch the clock.

So sing no more of the midnight victims,
Black goats, black men,
Whose blood on the cross-road made Hecate smile
And smile again.

Have we not graphed her perturbations
And mapped her face?
Would you sacrifice to a trolley-car
On the tracks of space?

So sing no more of Selene, poets,
That faithless bride
Glimmering in Endymion's dreams
On Latmos-side.
For while you stood moon-bright with wonder
The scientists came,
Their telescopes outvisioned your dreams,
They brought you to shame,
Marvel no more, or we know you play
A child's game.

Oh sing no more of the moon, poets,
No more invoke
Pale, wild Cynthia leaping the hills
With her dragon yoke.

And sing no more of the moon, poets
No more of the moon;
But look again on the red world
Under the noon.

And if they don't believe it here is evidence from the *Saturday Review* (London).

STAY, OH STAY

By A. E. Coppard

Of love's designèd joys
Dream only, do not speak
Lest every rioting hour
A separate vengeance take.

Holy is love, but frail
With love's confined desires,
Against whose chosen urn
Time like a thief conspires.

Keep silence; love will grow
In its own darkened air,
A moon whose clouds do make
Heaven and itself more fair.

We have pictured and written of the proposed Marine Memorial, and now we find it sung in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

THE NAVY AND MARINE MEMORIAL

By Vachel Lindsay

(Inspired by the Navy and Marine Memorial movement, which plans erecting a national shrine to those who have been lost at sea.)

Where is the ruddy adventurer
Who went where ships could go?
Where is the rainbow soul that sailed
Wherever
Salt sprays
Blow?

Where is the fine marine we knew
Who loved
Every harbor
And sea?
Let us sing on the shore of our land.
He comes
Through the night
To you,
To me.

The sailor that drowns with the drowning stars
Lives with the stars of the sky.
The broken marine goes down,
Grows dim,
Yet his proud wings flame on high.

Star souls that break in the breaking waves
Are reborn in the bay that clears.
Then look to the sky.
They are there on high
Outsailing the storms
And years,
My dears,
Outsailing the storms
And years.

There is historical criticism to untangle here which may interest the curiously inclined student. There is also resonant verse and probably Norman-French pronunciation. From *The Cornhill Magazine* (London).

FONTEVRAUT

By D.

Henry, who gave to England Norman law,
Your figure still they shew above your vault—
A poor memorial I lately saw
At Fontevrault.

What though the name more brief the French may spell
Our Parliament preserves the olden *culte*
Of statelier speech, and sounds the liquid *l*—
"Le Roy le veult."

For England's threatening cliffs, and seas of foam,
You left your land of sun and vine, Anjou—
And Angevin, I must have stayed at home,
Had I been you.

Judges, you stablished, should through England ride—
And I did, late those ordered Circuits go,
To teach your Statutes to the country side;
That all might know.

Still stands the framework of the State you made—
Not all unchanged for times and tides will fret—
But, where the sword destroys, repairs the spade;
Plantagenet.

Now, here returned—the Lion-hearted nigh—
You sleep, or dream, in ever fair Anjou.
Content I were—had I so lived—to lie
Where now you do.

Regardless
of
The Car You Buy
or
The Price You Pay,
There is
No Greater Value
Than BUICK

VALVE-IN-HEAD
Buick
MOTOR CARS

When better automobiles are built,
Buick will build them

PERSONAL • GLIMPSES

CHINA'S MAN OF DESTINY

A GUARD OF TWO OFFICIALS and twelve soldiers, the story goes, once surprized Sun Yat Sen in the Canton room where he was secretly living, with a price on his head. They could kill him and claim as large a reward for him dead as alive—altho the Chinese Government was said to be anxious to get him alive, so that he could be tortured, in accordance with the customs of the times, before being executed. Sun, reports Dr. Cantlie, one of his biographers, "took up a volume of the classics dealing with the ethics of government, and began to read aloud. His captors listened and then asked questions. Discussion began, and Sun reasoned with them. After two hours the officials and their guard departed. They had been convinced." China might never have been a republic if they had not been convinced, for they held in their hands that day the life of the future creator of the new China.

It was this same Sun Yat Sen, just out of a British medical college, who brought modern surgery to China; and it was a surgeon's knife which revealed to him, not long ago, that he was doomed to die shortly of inoperable cancer. There may seem to be some ironical hint in this of the fatality that has often pursued China's man of dreams and deeds, frequently hailed as the greatest Chinese of his generation. His best achievements, his highest aspirations, have frequently resulted in benefits for others, in trouble for himself. More than to any other Chinese credit goes to him for the formation of the Republic; and much blame for its apparent failure is also considered to rest on his shoulders. Called "one of Asia's three great moderns," head of the anti-foreign movement in China, as Gandhi is in India and Mustafa Kemal in Turkey, he is without much honor in his own country. He brought Western civilization to China, but he opposed the domination of the agents of that civilization, "foreigners" all, and foreign influences helped to take away his power. Looking back to the beginning of his career, now that the end of it seems likely to cause a realinement of forces in China, if not throughout the whole Eastern world, Nathaniel Peffer writes in *Asia* (New York):

Keystone photograph

AS PRESIDENT OF THE FIRST CHINESE REPUBLIC

His wife, by his side, wears European clothes, but Dr. Sun, for a time at least, reverted to the costume of his ancestors. Shortly afterward, he appeared in a resplendent military uniform.

> Thirty years ago in a native hospital on the Portuguese island of Macao, off the coast of Southern China, a young man was performing what seemed like black magic before a group of elderly, old-school Chinese, who came regularly to watch him. He cut men's bodies open, applied the knife to their organs, and then sewed their bodies up. They got well. The earnest, slender young man had just finished a course in a British medical college in Hongkong. He was its first graduate. Here in Macao he had been given a ward in which to practise medicine by Western methods, the first Chinese to do so in a native hospital. It was a symbolic beginning. All his life he was to be engaged in bringing the West to China. At first it was surgery. Eighteen years later it was a republic. To a people with the traditions of the Chinese a republican form of government was no less fantastic than cutting open living men to cure them.
>
> Of the three men now commonly, platitudinously even, conceded to be the greatest men of modern Asia, one is the young surgeon of thirty years ago. But between him and the other two, Gandhi and Mustafa Kemal, there is this unlikeness: Gandhi has the respect, the worship even, of the Indians, and Kemal the power over the Turks; but Sun Yat Sen is regarded by the Chinese with indifference and sometimes with mockery. Yet Sun Yat Sen no less than the other two is entitled to his place in the triumvirate that may truly be said to have fired with new spirit the aged soul of the East. Indeed, he was the first of the three, and made the task of the other two easier. If he is without honor, save in history, it is a phase of the paradox that has marked his career no less than his personality.
>
> To Dr. Sun Yat Sen there was nothing at all singular in the experience of recently having news of his death gazetted abroad over the earth and reading his own obituary notices until the denial caught up with the report days later. Not before had he been pronounced biologically dead, but politically he had been so often proclaimed defunct as to have the news of his demise become a part of his routine. Each time, after the lamentations have been made—with tears mostly of the crocodile variety—he has arisen, a lusty corpse, to confound his enemies and, having sent them packing, make himself again a decisive factor in Chinese affairs. Now, the paradox, and the point also, is that, by the logic that governs most men's careers, he really was dead politically long ago, and by the usual standards had finished his career; it was that in him which brushed aside ordinary logic and contravened the usual standards that made him what he is—and, it may be added, made recent Chinese history what it is. Without understanding Sun Yat Sen, one can not understand latter-day China.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen became a factor in history, we are reminded, while still performing major operations in Macao. There he became affiliated with a group of young men discontented with the inefficient, corrupt and yet autocratic rule of the Manchus, the alien conquerors of China. These young men were pledged to work for reform, not revolution, but reform in the spirit of the times. As for Sun himself, continues his biographer:

> Born the son of a Christianized peasant and educated under foreign auspices, he naturally took to ideas that slanted away from Chinese orthodoxy. He joined the young reformers with enthusiasm. Soon he divided his time between political activities

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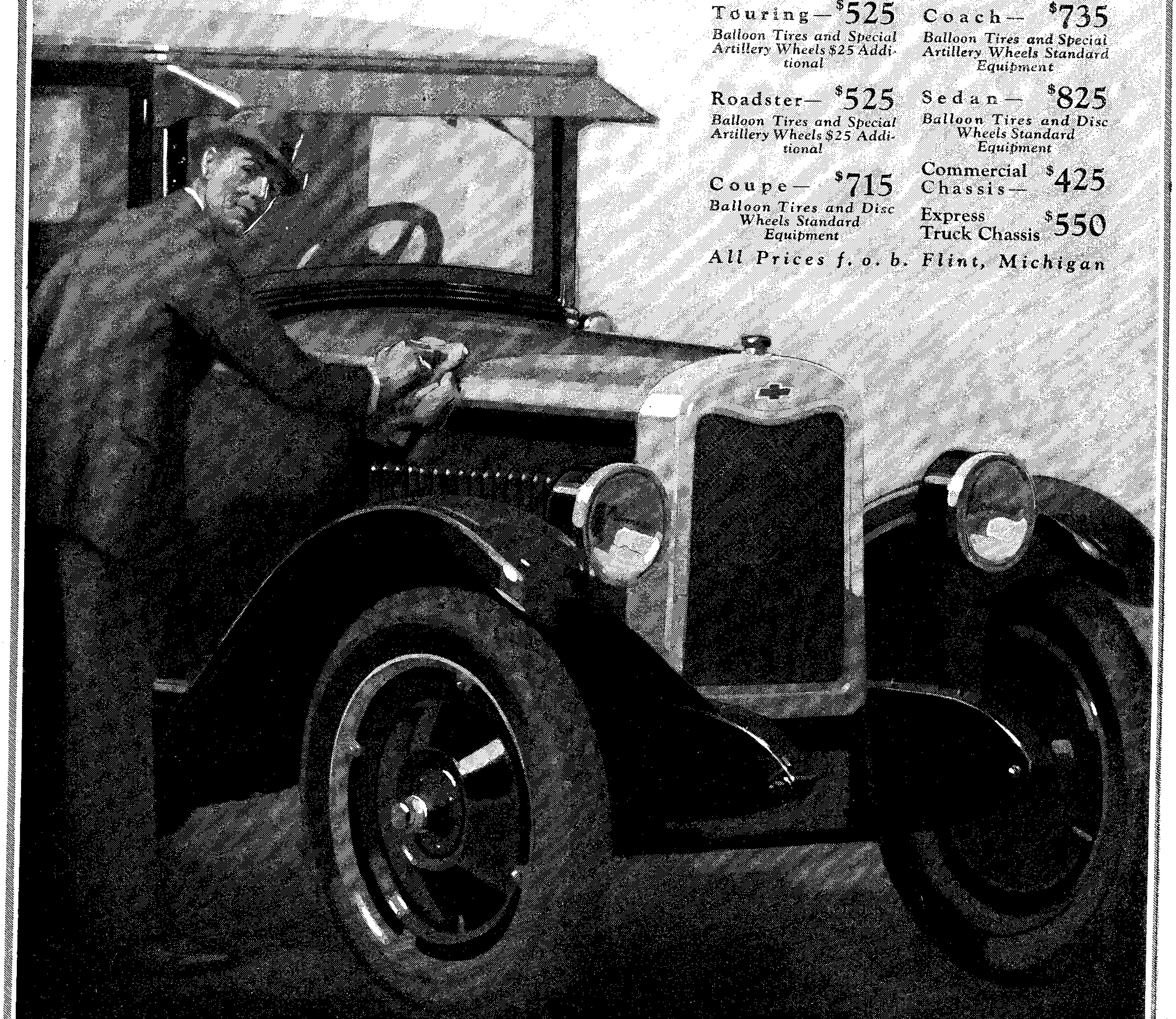


QUALITY AT LOW COST

and medical practise, and, when the Portuguese laws forced him to leave Macao because he did not have a Portuguese diploma, he returned to Canton and gave himself to political agitation, exclusively. He organized a branch of what could already be called the "Young China" party and entered on the career he has never abandoned.

From "Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Republic" (Century)

WHEN HE WORE A QUEUE

This is the earliest known picture of Sun Yat Sen, taken when he was about eighteen. His skull cap hides the queue.

The work of the mission he had chosen is best illustrated by the fact that, of the eighteen men originally banded together in Canton, Dr. Sun Yat Sen alone survived the first few years. The others were all discovered, caught and put to death. Such were the penalties of Progressivism in China then. No compromise was possible. Those who began with petitions and hoped for reform took to direct action and aimed at revolution. They had no choice.

China's ignominious defeat by Japan in 1894–1895, a defeat caused largely by corruption in the imperial entourage, fanned popular resentment against the dynasty, and the time was thought propitious to strike a blow. A coup was planned. Canton, the richest provincial capital in the South, was to be seized and declared independent. Arms and munitions were stored; men loyal to the cause were organized; an hour was set for the attack. At the last minute, when rebel bands were started on the march, the details of the plot were revealed to the provincial officials by a traitor, who turned over to them papers incriminating the leaders. Such of the latter as could not make their escape were caught, tortured with exquisite cruelty, and beheaded.

Among the few who evaded capture was Sun Yat Sen. In disguise he got over the city wall at night under the noses of the soldiers who were searching for him. Hiding in native huts, canal-boats and the fields on the canal-banks, he made his way to Macao. Next he went to Hongkong, to Japan, to Honolulu, to America, and later to England. Thus began fifteen years of high adventure, thrills and romance unparalleled outside yellow-back fiction. Back and forth across the earth he journeyed, appearing in now this and now that Chinese settlement. He was the living link that bound Cantonese emigrants in all quarters of the globe—bound them to one another and to their native land. He united them into a world-wide band of revolutionaries, whose part was to supply funds and maintain lines of communication while others kindled enthusiasm and recruited man-power for the final struggle within China.

"With a price on his head amounting sometimes to hundreds of thousands, hunted as an arch-criminal and dogged by spies," relates Mr. Peffer, Sun would turn up in China suddenly, garbed as coolie, fisherman or traveling peddler, and go from town to town, preaching revolution, organizing, raising funds. In the dead of night in some abandoned temple—

A group of men would steal in singly, coming in response to a summons spread no one knew how. Then the one-time doctor would appear, talk three or four hours in semi-darkness and disappear, while his audience scattered in tense silence. Death by the most fiendish of tortures would have been the portion of each of them, had they been discovered. Over Sun Yat Sen it hovered always, all but closing upon him again and again.

It was in 1896, after his first flight from Canton, that he was kidnaped in London. Spies having notified the Chinese Legation in London that he had come there from the United States, two Chinese were sent out to inveigle him into the Legation. They did so, and he was immediately put under lock and key. His arrest was kept secret. He was allowed to see no one. It was intended to smuggle him on board a steamer sailing for China and there deliver him to the authorities for punishment. Of this Sun was himself apprized by one of those who had trapt him. With doom hanging over him, he tried desperately to get word to his friends. He entrusted notes to servants, who promptly turned them over to his captors. He threw notes, weighted with two-shilling coins, out of the barred window in his room. They fell into the courtyard. Finally he persuaded a man-servant to take a message to Dr. James Cantlie, his former teacher in Hongkong, and his intimate friend. Dr. Cantlie set to work feverishly, knowing that minutes counted; for the ship on which Sun was to be sent was in port, loading. He went to Scotland Yard, to the newspapers, to the Foreign Office. The story was so bizarre that it did not gain credence, but investigations were made. The officials of the Legation denied all knowledge of Sun's whereabouts. When denial was no longer possible, they maintained that Sun had come to the Legation voluntarily and that since it was "Chinese soil" and he was a refugee from justice, in China, they had a right to make him prisoner. The Foreign Office was stern in its demands, however, and the London press took up the issue. Dr. Sun was released after twelve days' confinement.

There are numerous stories of similar escapes in the years when he was being hunted. At one time a man came aboard a small boat in which Sun was hiding, and informed him that he had been offered $5,000 reward for him. Sun reasoned with his captor, and the man, after listening a while, fell on his knees, so it is said, and implored Sun's pardon. On yet another occasion, on the island of Hainan, also off the southern coast, the military authorities became suspicious that Sun was hiding in a certain compound. They posted a guard about it, and for six months Sun did not stir. Then one day he challenged fate, walked out in disguise, went on board a small boat and got away.

On the one hand, Mr. Peffer points out, was Sun Yat Sen's singleness of purpose, personal magnetism and power of inspiring men, singly and in groups. On the other hand, was the increasing impotence and decay of the Manchu dynasty. The momentum of centuries, accumulation of power and weight of tradition were against Sun, but—

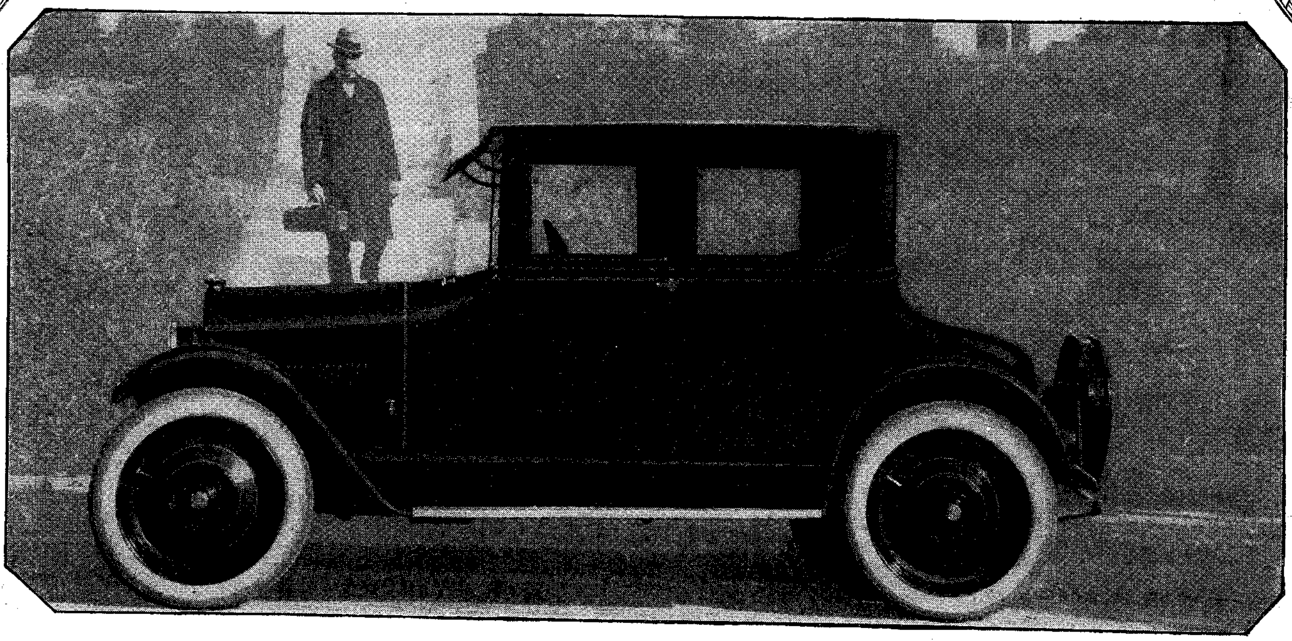
Photographs from "Sun Yat-sen and the Chinese Republic," by Paul Linebarger (The Century Company)

A FAMILY GROUP AROUND A MOTHER WITH BOUND FEET

Dr. Sun Yat Sen is shown just to the right-center of the picture, behind his old-fashioned mother. In these earlier days, recently graduated from a British medical school, he wore Western clothes and was friendlier to Western influences in China than later.

DURANT FOUR

for VALUE



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THE CHINESE VILLAGE WHERE SUN YAT SEN WAS BORN

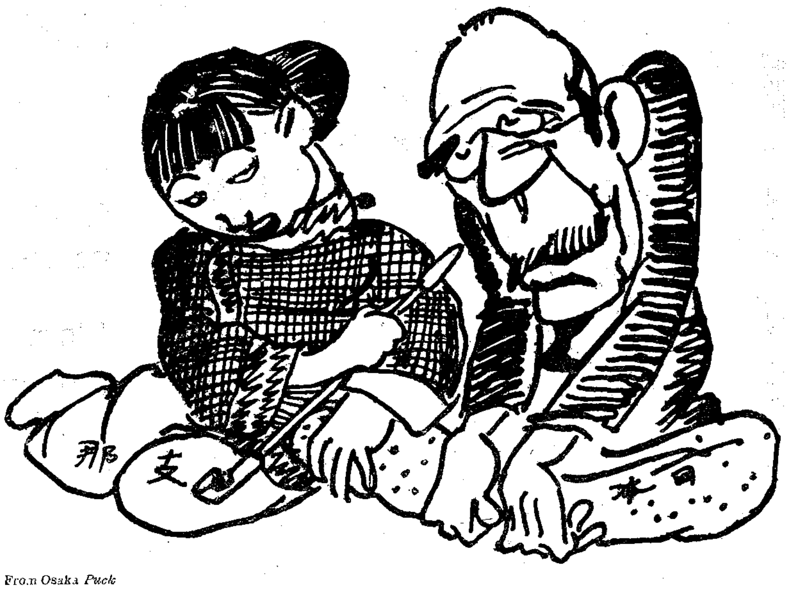
There have been improvements since those days, however, even in this desolate little village, situated in the "Blue Valley," near Canton, in South China. The house where Dr. Sun was born has been razed to make way for the large barn-like structure seen at the left of the picture.

The event came and the result is known. There was a small uprising on the Yangtze, precipitated by an issue of less importance. It spread, and the forces nurtured by Sun struck. The throne reeled, more from its own inner rottenness than from the blow. Then those who hitherto had been neutral joined what promised to be the winning side, not from principle but for strategic reasons—the band-wagon, in short—and the imperial family was forced to abdicate. China became a republic. Dr. Sun was in London at the time; for the crisis had been precipitated before he expected it. He was invited by cable to assume the Presidency of the Republic. Early in 1912 he was inaugurated. True, he did not long remain President. The opportunists who had jumped on the band-wagon held the balance of power, and, in order to prevent a struggle that might undo what had been accomplished, Sun retired. But the monarchy was overthrown and the Republic was an accomplished fact. Dr. Sun had achieved a victory for which history has no parallel.

If there is a Republic in China to-day, the credit belongs to Dr. Sun, declares Mr. Peffer. On the other hand, he says:

If the Republic is a failure, the blame attaches to Dr. Sun more than to any other individual. Those two sentences are, I believe, Dr. Sun's biography epitomized. They are also a summary of China's recent history, and a partial explanation of its present situation. The different emphasis in the two sentences is to be observed. The blame is by no means so exclusive as the credit; for many other factors have contributed to the failure of the Republic. Probably immediate success was impossible in any case, but Sun Yat Sen's activities in the past ten years have militated against such chance for success as there was.

Dr. Sun did not cease being a revolutionary after the Republic was founded. He has been one almost without interruption ever since. Periodically he set up a provisional government, and had himself proclaimed president or *generalissimo*, with a high military commission or administrative council, an extraordinary session of parliament and all the other paraphernalia of revolutionary governments. Then he informed all the foreign offices in the world that he had established the only legal government in China, and that they dealt with any other on their own responsibility. As a result, China has been in a state of civil war since 1913. There has been the primary division of North and South—the North being Peking and the Government there and the South being Canton and Sun Yat Sen. There has been the secondary division into as many parts as there are in China.



From Osaka *Puck*

CHINA AS THE TEMPTRESS OF JAPAN

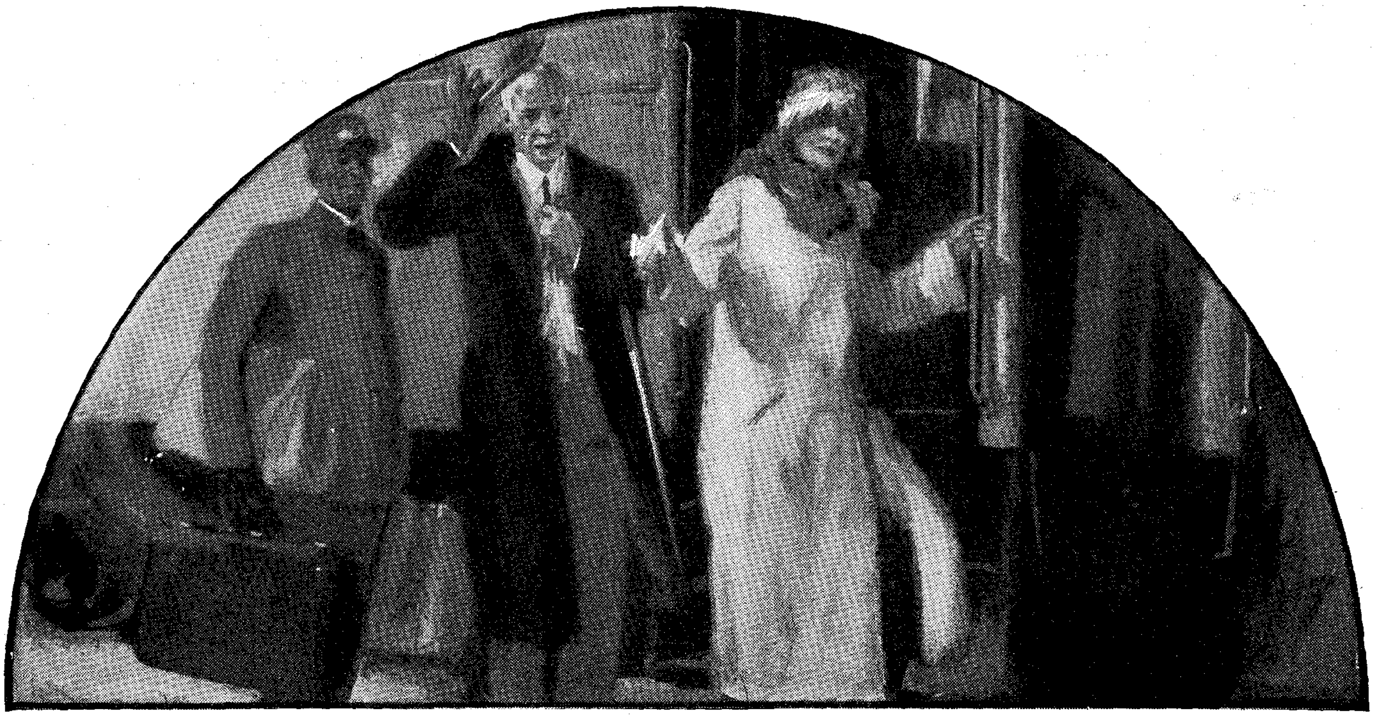
The Japanese cartoonist is "taking off" the blandishments of Sun Yat Sen, who visited Tokyo in behalf of the new Chinese Republic. Sun was even more opposed to Japanese domination than to the influence of other "foreigners" in China.

The latter followed inevitably from the former. Dr. Sun had given secession the dignity of a precedent and established revolution as a regular political practise.

The presence of elements unsympathetic to a republic was not the only hindrance to success. The social atmosphere was totally unsuitable. Lack of political training, experience and sense of civic responsibility, illiteracy in the masses, the absence of any feeling of national unity, neglect and abuse of the machinery of government—these evils were more insidiously and subtly dangerous than the temporary control of Peking by Yuan Shih-kai with his militarist following. They made that control possible. It would pass automatically if they were overcome. Dr. Sun was, however, oblivious of them. He still thought the situation as simple and clear-cut as it was before 1911, visualized it only in a hero-villain picture. The villains had to be scotched. He started a revolution—one revolution after another.

During most of the time, points out Mr. Peffer, Dr. Sun was in the South, in and out of Canton. Sometimes he was in control of what is called the "Southern Government," tho his authority seldom covered the whole of one province. Sometimes he was driven from Canton and forced to take refuge in some foreign concession under the protection of a foreign flag. He was at war with now this province and now that, now this general and now that, and periodically—

He sounded the alarums for an all-conquering expedition to subjugate the whole country, tho ninety days later he dared not stir forty miles out of the city. It was very much like the guerrilla warfare of a local *insurrecto*. One by one, he alienated all his old associates and lieutenants, and they left him, discouraged by the hopelessness of their activities. With a few exceptions—men like C. C. Wu, vice-minister of foreign affairs and son of the well-known Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who represented the republicans in the negotiations leading to the abdication of the Manchus; Kuo Tai-chi, once secretary to President Li Yuan-hung and now in the foreign affairs department in Canton; Eugene Chen, once editor of the Peking *Gazette* and now a sort of public representative of Dr. Sun; Wang Chao-ming, a famous scholar, who was pardoned for his attempted assassination of the Prince Regent because the death of so fine a mind would be a loss to the country—with such exceptions, there were left only his courtiers, those who had lived off him for years. Thirteen years ago he had changed the destiny of an empire of four hundred million and



SIXTY-FIVE AND INDEPENDENT

"I DON'T want insurance for myself," she says. "But I think we should provide for our old age together."

No wife ever does want insurance—for herself. But to grow old together—that is different. To wear age with graciousness, in mellow comfort; to help the young folks a bit, perhaps; to take that trip so long hoped for through the struggling years.

Above all, to be independent and to keep a home, realizing that out of ten men who reach the age of 65 only two are not dependent on someone else for support.

Happily, there is insurance which will provide for life as well as for death. Among the many convenient forms of insurance arranged by the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company are policies which assure a regular income, beginning at a specified age, or immediately on the death of the insured.

Which of these policies is particularly suited to your conditions and circumstances, a trained insurance man can best advise you. And this is the service which representatives of the Phoenix Mutual are prepared to give in unusual measure.

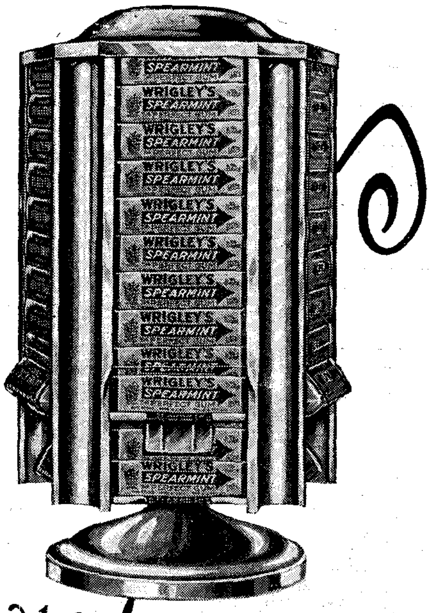
When you call in a Phoenix Mutual representative you avail yourself of the knowledge of a man who has been especially and thoroughly trained in all the uses of life insurance. He is qualified to offer sound and practical advice and to give exceptionally valuable counsel.

A letter will bring the services of one of these men. Now is the better time. The sixties wait just around the corner for all of us.

PHOENIX MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HOME OFFICE HARTFORD CONN.

First policy issued 1851



The Wrigley Vendor

This Wrigley vending machine will be found at drug, confectionery and many grocery stores—in fact most everywhere that confections are sold.

It is a Salesman of Cheer—of Refreshment—of long-lasting Enjoyment—

It is a monitor that stands for Big Value for little Money.

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM
THE FLAVOR LASTS

F45

WRIGLEY'S

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

"after every meal"

The Flavor Lasts!

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

was supreme in the land; at the end of last year, he had a precarious hold on a city in one corner. Even there his decrees were often nullified by one gild or another.

Mr. Peffer says, both in criticism and in praise of the Chinese leader, that:

> Dr. Sun had quite naturally become obsessed with the idea of a Republic as such. He was occupied with the forms, rather than the content, of government. It was typical that, when he went down to Canton, in 1917, to set up a "provisional government," the first thing he did after he had made his proclamation, and before he had more than a bodyguard to support him, was to get himself a grand, glittering, gold-laced bandmaster's uniform as *generalissimo*. So much that is ludicrous in his recent activities, and in a sense unrepresentative, is attributable to this strain.
>
> Furthermore, a Republic was a dream, perhaps. It came true. How expect logic of a man whose outstanding achievement has been a defiance of all logic and of the laws of probability? He always had the obvious retort. The last time I saw him he told me casually that he intended to declare abolished the customs organization throughout the country and to do away with the tariff. I asked whether that meant repudiation of the debts of China, many of which are secured by the customs revenues. Not at all, he answered. China would pay its debts. He would develop the coal and water-power resources in Kwangtung Province, where he then was installed. How much money and how many years that enterprise would require, in territory having almost no railway lines, no labor-supply, no men with technical skill and no capital, I did not discuss.
>
> Dr. Sun was duped, not only by his own dreams, but by those of whoever came near him. The Shank loan in 1921 was an illustration. A young American came to Canton and met Dr. Sun. Dr. Sun wanted loans. The young man wished to be important. He said he was interested. He said he commanded much capital. After various conferences Dr. Sun and he signed a contract, involving I know not how many millions and mortgaging I know not how large a part of the natural resources of South China. The younger, more sophisticated men in the Government warned Dr. Sun to be cautious. They had met the young man and taken his measure. The American Consul let it be known unofficially that the American Government could not be responsible for the young man's engagements. Dr. Sun's American representatives looked him up and cabled an unfavorable report. Dr. Sun did not waver. Each time he saw the young man, the future took on a more radiant hue. In fact—and this was the clinching argument—as soon as the young man got back to Washington, the United States would recognize Dr. Sun's Government as the only lawful Government in China. In fact, the young man's father would be American minister to China and would see to it. Indeed, he had already seen to it.
>
> This is not caricature. It is the sober record of an incident of which I was eye-and-ear witness. Dr. Sun was gullible beyond imagining and credulous past understanding in a man of his experience, his keenness of intellect and his learning—for these he had; his worst detractors can not deny it.
>
> I have never left him without feeling convinced—that is, before analyzing what he had said to me—that, in my judgment of him, I had done him wrong. There is perhaps no fallacy that he could not make plausible to me while I was with him. My feeling is not a merely personal reaction. I have never known anybody who has been face to face with Dr. Sun who has not been imprest by him. It is not in any respect his physical presence that engages attention; for it is not at all commanding. His eyes do not "pierce yours till they see the inmost recesses of your soul." He is short and now rather inclined to be plump. His face is as unrevealing as that of most Chinese. Nothing about him strikes you until he talks—in a low and uninflected tone, with a rapid flow of words. Then his poise, his dignity, his enthusiasm and, above all, his utter sincerity record themselves on your memory forever.
>
> What made Sun Yat Sen win renown and write his name in history in his younger days is what distinguished him to the end—force of character, a high quality of soul, the element of greatness that marks men for the world's note in all ages and all climes. In the judgment of Sun Yat Sen not the immediate present must be considered. His life must be viewed as a whole and in its relation to the history of China. Seen thus, it entitles him to take his place without question by the side of Gandhi and Kemal. He was one of the great men of Asia, perhaps the greatest Chinese in this generation.

Dr. Sun was gifted with a tremendous "moral force," says Paul Linebarger, in a new biography, "Sun Yat Sen and the Chinese Republic" (The Century Company). The military leaders of North China, temporarily in the ascendency, will be overcome, believes Mr. Linebarger, by the ideals which Sun has put forth. The new biography is mainly a eulogy of Sun Yat Sen, and there are numerous suggestions between the lines that, both in his idealism and his failure, Dr. Sun greatly resembled President Wilson. Mr. Linebarger, writing before the Chinese leader's last illness, says in the conclusion of his book:

> The humble plowboy of Blue Valley, after years of spiritual development, became the first leverage which, acting from the fulcrum of Chinese town democracies, lifted the sturdy Chinese race out of their ancient lethargy and began to constitute a new local autonomy for the eventful political reform of all China.
>
> Why should one lament, however, even after all these years of stern moral effort, that Sun finds himself compelled to organize a great army to defend this democracy from its enemies within and without China? Something of the *lit-she* spirit is ordained to continue a part of this moral force, which above the darkness of the tempest shall gleam out in the very midst of the storm like a lighthouse beating back the waves and showing the charted course to safety beyond.
>
> Sun grows old, but his moral force ever remains young. Sun will pass the way of all mortal men, but this moral force, created by his genius, will live on as long as human history records the better endeavor of man. Hence, were it not for the great suffering which the present *tuchun* war puts upon the patient Chinese masses, it would matter little what the *tuchuns* and their foreign allies do to-day.
>
> For in that morrow of better things, this moral force will be victorious.

ONLY ONE WAY to keep teeth both white and safe

Restore the natural protective fluids of the Mouth Glands

WE brush our teeth more often than any other nation in the world—yet they mysteriously decay.

Dentists now know that this is due to an abnormal mouth condition—unsuspected but practically universal—which inevitably leads to decay.

It is known as Dry Mouth—the natural result, they say, of our modern, soft cooked foods, which require no real chewing.

The mouth glands, which nature intended to flow continuously, now dry up from sheer lack of exercise. And your teeth, no longer washed by their alkaline fluids, are inevitably eaten by the acids of decay.

After ordinary cleaning—no safer than before

You can remove the acids of decay temporarily by scouring with gritty pastes which endanger the irreplaceable enamel; by washing with soapy substances that damage gums and delicate mouth lining.

By such harsh methods thousands of people succeed in making their teeth white—*but not safe.* Five minutes after they stop brushing, acids begin to form again—the insidious process of decay goes on.

The only way to prevent tooth decay, it is now known, is to remove the unsuspected, underlying cause—Dry Mouth.

UNSUSPECTED—*Dry Mouth is the real cause of tooth decay. Use the tooth paste that increases the action of your mouth glands and protects your teeth from decay.*

Recently, physicians and dentists have recognized that the mouth glands can be successfully stimulated. Today you can protect your teeth naturally and permanently from the acids of decay by a tooth paste that restores the normal alkaline flow of the mouth glands.

* * *

The basic ingredient used in Pebeco was first employed by physicians years ago in the treatment of serious mouth conditions, where the teeth were already badly affected. It proved so remarkable in its effects on the teeth and the entire mouth, yet so gentle in its action, that it was made available in tooth paste form—Pebeco.

Pebeco gently stimulates the glands

Pebeco is the simple, natural way to prevent tooth decay. It acts directly on the salivary glands. As soon as it enters your mouth it starts a full, normal flow of alkaline saliva.

With constant daily use Pebeco completely restores the natural, protective action of your glands. Their alkaline fluids again bathe your teeth day and night. The acids of decay are neutralized as fast as they form. And the deadly mucin and tartar deposits are gently softened and removed.

Pebeco leaves your gums clean and soothed—your whole mouth normal and healthy. *And in this healthy mouth, your teeth are kept not only white and shining, but safe.*

Start today to overcome Dry Mouth and stop tooth decay. Send for a trial tube of Pebeco. Made only by Pebeco, Inc., New York. Sole Distributors: Lehn & Fink, Inc. Canadian Agents: H. F. Ritchie & Company, Ltd., 10 McCaul Street, Toronto. All druggists.

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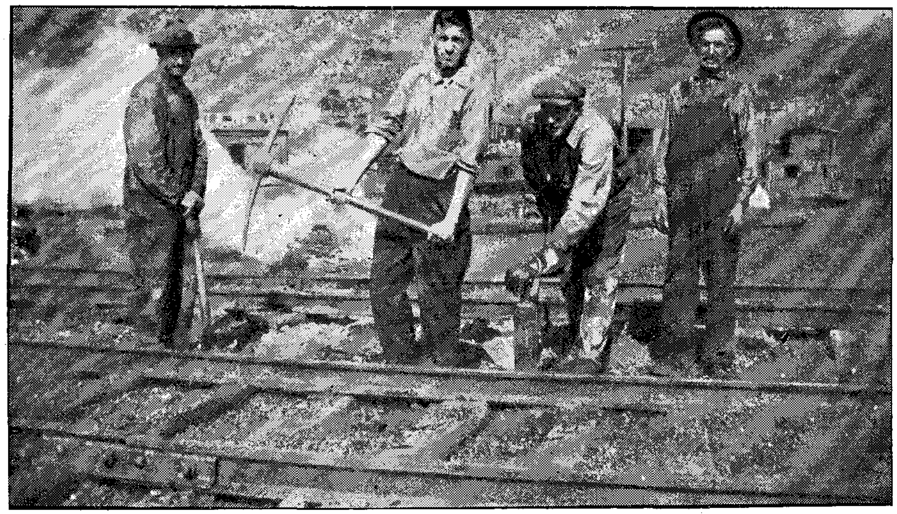
THE TRIUMPH OF D'ANGELO, "PICK-AND-SHOVEL" POET

THE PICK-AND-SHOVEL MAN stands aside for the limousine to pass. The man inside may think the "Dago" is having as comfortable a time in life as he is on his rubber tires. Life is apportioned out that way. We have an insight, perhaps for the first time, into the real lives of these, for the most part inarticulate, laborers in our vineyard in a recent book in the form of an autobiography which bears the title "Pascal D'Angelo, Son of Italy." How he grew up in his native Abruzzian hills; how the poet in him, for he is one of those heaven-endowered poets, is revealed in his memories of his earliest years; how he left his native land and came to America with his father, following the rainbow that lures so many of his countrymen to anything but the pot of gold; how he struggled even to get a bare foothold here and found his place as a "pick-and-shovel man," and how, by a will that yielded to no discouragement, he placed his name before the reading public as a poet writing in an alien tongue—all this is told briefly and in the simple language of sincerity by the author. The pick-and-shovel man he still remains, and it is his conviction that this may always be reckoned as the measure of his social status. Poetry does not pay the bills in these days, and outside of poetry Pascal D'Angelo finds his readiest instruments to be the shovel and pick. But his verse, cast in the modern form, without meter which he can not or does not care to master, is now to be found almost broadcast. In the volume published by Macmillan we get this picture of his youth in his native land:



THE POET WHO STILL WIELDS THE PICK

Pascal D'Angelo in the center, the Abruzzese poet whose verses appear in leading magazines, but who still gains his living by manual labor.

Both my parents worked out in the fields and received a small pittance for wages. And I, too, had to help them intermittently from the time I was very young. And I can safely say that work rather than school was the important element in my boyhood. We were very poor people. We rarely had meat, and our food was of the poorest kind. Yet we were happy. There was no such thing as sickness among us. In fact, the inhabitants of our valley are among the tallest and most finely developed people in all Italy. And many of our women who work out on the fields at the side of their husbands are stronger than the men.

I was at twelve a large nimble boy. I would have liked to play. And while toiling in the hot sunblaze of the fields I would dream of the cool upper reaches of the mountains. And of the plump yellow lizards that we boys hunted by the hedgerows. And the games and escapades dear to the hearts of boys. But when the excessive work of spring and harvest time was over, then I would pasture my sheep up on the mountains I loved. And I had no cares, and I would sing to myself, pausing perhaps to hear my own echo descending upon me.

The inspiration of Monte Majella above me, I later sought to express in a poem, which after many vicissitudes was finally printed in *The Nation:*

The mountain in a prayer of questioning heights gazes upward at the dumb heavens,
And its inner anger is forever bursting forth
In twisting torrents.
Like little drops of dew trickling along the crevices
Of this giant questioner.
I and my goats were returning toward the town below.
But my thoughts were of a little glen where wild roses grow
And cool springs bubble up into blue pools.
And the mountain was insisting for an answer from the still heaven.

Angelo tells us that his first four years in America were a monotonous repetition of laborious days, yet he can call them happy years if only the foreman is kind and work not scarce. His philosophy is summed up in the observation that "Monotony does not hurt when people are satisfied." It might be "in the flooding blaze of the sun or in the slashing rain—toil." He was set down in Hillsdale, Poughkeepsie, Spring Valley, New York; in Falling Water, Virginia; in Westwood or Remsey, New Jersey; in Williamsport, Maryland, "where the winding Potomac flows"; in Utica, New York, or White Lake Corner, Tappan, Staatsburg, Oneonta, Glens Falls—"always as a pick-and-shovel man—that is what I was able to do and that is what I work at even now." There follows a mixture of both poetic prose and verse:

Who hears the thuds of the pick and the jingling of the shovel? Only the stern-eyed foreman sees me. When night comes and we all quit work the thuds of the pick and the jingling of the shovel are heard no more. All my works are lost, lost forever. But if I write a good line of poetry—then when the night comes and I cease writing, my work is not lost. My line is still there. It can be read by you to-day and by another to-morrow. But my pick-and-shovel works can not be read either by you to-day or by any one else to-morrow. If I bring you to all the above-mentioned places, you will never be able to understand all the work I was compelled to do, while I labored there. You can not feel from the cold roads and steel tracks all the pains, the heartaches and the anger I felt at the brutality of enforced labor. Yet we had to live. We laborers have to live. We sell our lives, our youth, our health—and what do we get for it? A meager living.

NIGHT SCENE

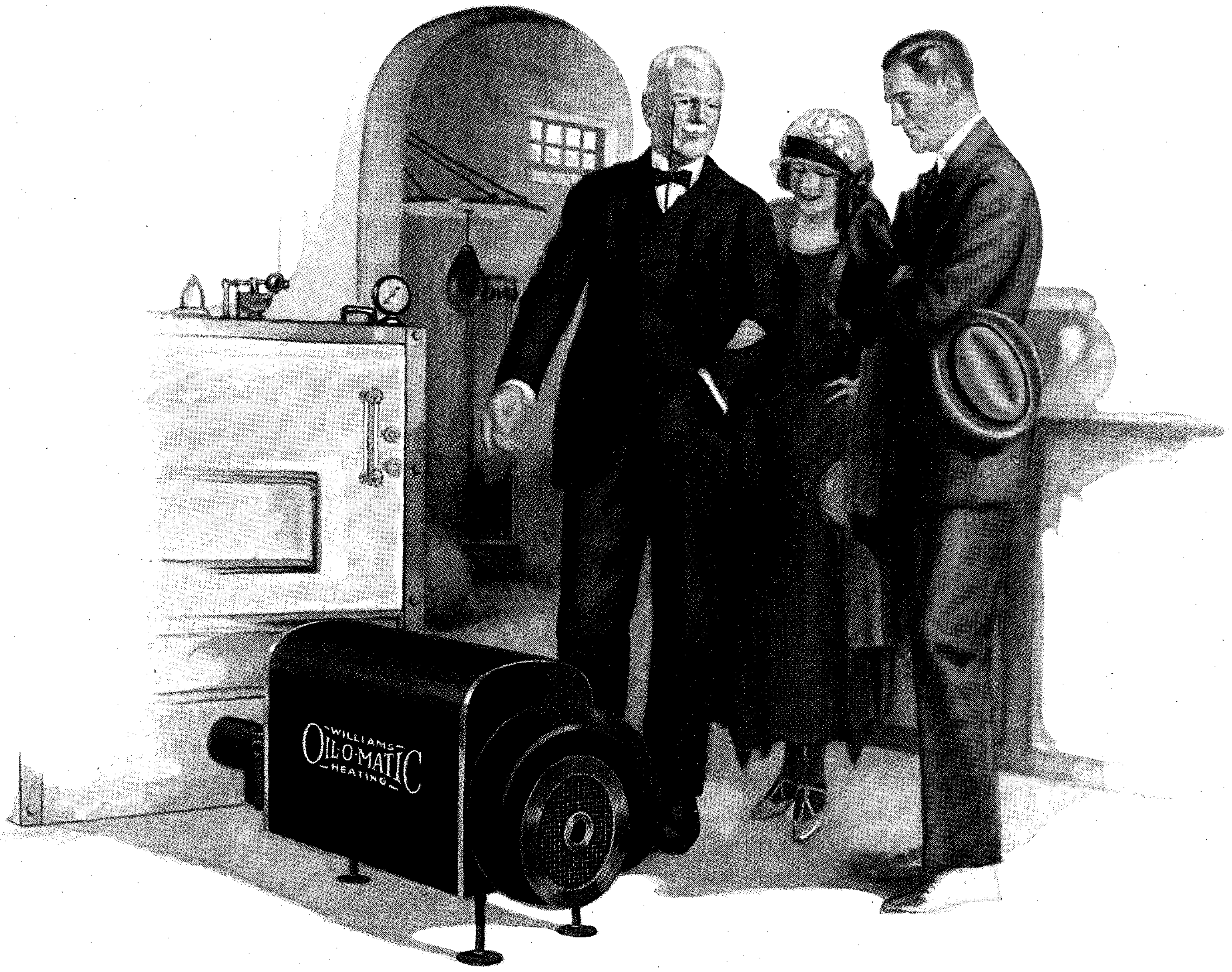
An unshaped blackness is massed on the broken rim of night.
A mountain of clouds rises like a Mammoth out of the walls of darkness
With its lofty tusks battering the breast of heaven.
And the horn of the moon glimmers distantly over the flares and clustered stacks of the foundry.

Uninterruptedly, a form is advancing
On the road that shows in tatters.

The unshaped blackness is rolling larger above the thronged flames that branch upward from the stacks with an interwreathed fury.
The form strolling on the solitary road
Begins to assume the size of a human being.
It may be some worker that returns from next town,
Where it has been earning its day's wages.

Slowly, tediously, it flags past me—
It is a tired man muttering angrily.
He mutters.
The blackness of his form now expands its hungry chaos
Spreading over half of heaven, like a storm,
Ready to swallow the moon, the puffing stacks, the wild foundry,
The very earth in its dark, furious maw.
The man mutters, shambling on—
The storm! The storm!

If we give them barely a thought as we pass them by the way



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SCIENCE has found the right way to heat with oil. And proved it for six years. This way is radically different from the old-fashioned methods. It will interest you to see this oil burner that has solved the problem. You need know nothing of mechanics to understand it.

So far as nearly 20,000 present owners are concerned there is no heating problem. Their homes are always exactly the temperature they enjoy. They smell no fumes. They see no dirt or dust. They hear no unpleasant noise. They know it is dependable.

You, too, will have this experience when you heat your home this scientific way.

One right way to burn oil

Four new facts about oil burning were first used by our engineers six years ago. They are the now famous four natural laws. They explained the difficulties others were having in trying to heat homes with oil.

So we built an oil burner in accordance with those laws. For six winters, now, Oil-O-Matic has answered every demand in thousands of homes, large and small. When you buy an oil burner see that it agrees with these laws. If you follow them you cannot go wrong. Here they are:

The four famous laws

The first law says that oil must be broken up into a fine mist. Oil-O-Matic nebulizes the oil so fine it floats like a fog.

After the oil is broken up, the second law demands that it be burned before it touches anything. This prevents carbon and soot. Oil-O-Matic burns oil in suspension or mid-air. No plates, pots or chambers are inside the firebox.

According to the third law, the amount of air that is mixed with the oil must be exact. Naturally, this cannot be left to someone's opening or closing a damper. The oil burner itself must supply the correct amount of air.

The fourth law is just as important. Oil cannot burn perfectly without reflected heat. So lining the firebox of your heating plant with brick, assures perfect combustion.

It is this way of burning oil that has made the use of fuel oil really successful for heating homes. It is the method found in Oil-O-Matic. Ask to see a demonstration.

Note these exclusive features

There are other features that make Oil-O-Matic different from any other device that burns oil.

We originated and perfected five years ago the Williams Thermal Safety Control.

This positive device watches over your entire plant. Oil-O-Matic can't run at all, unless it runs right. Not a drop of oil can flow. The motor is stopped. Ignition is shut off. Engineers say this control is the greatest advance in oil burner construction since our application of the four laws.

For all good heating plants

Oil-O-Matic burns a cheap, low gravity oil. This gives you more heat units at a lower cost. There will always be an abundance of this grade.

So this perfected way, approved by leading combustion engineers, ends all doubt. Now no one need be without the comforts of oil heating. Oil-O-Matic can be installed in any good heating plant. Steam, hot water, vapor, hot air.

Sold on easy terms—Guaranteed

The men who install and service your Oil-O-Matic are all trained men. Most of them are graduates of the Williams Institute of Heat Research. They have experience, facilities, organization, and financial responsibility. They are backed by the largest producers of automatic oil burners in the world. They will be glad to offer you terms if you want them.

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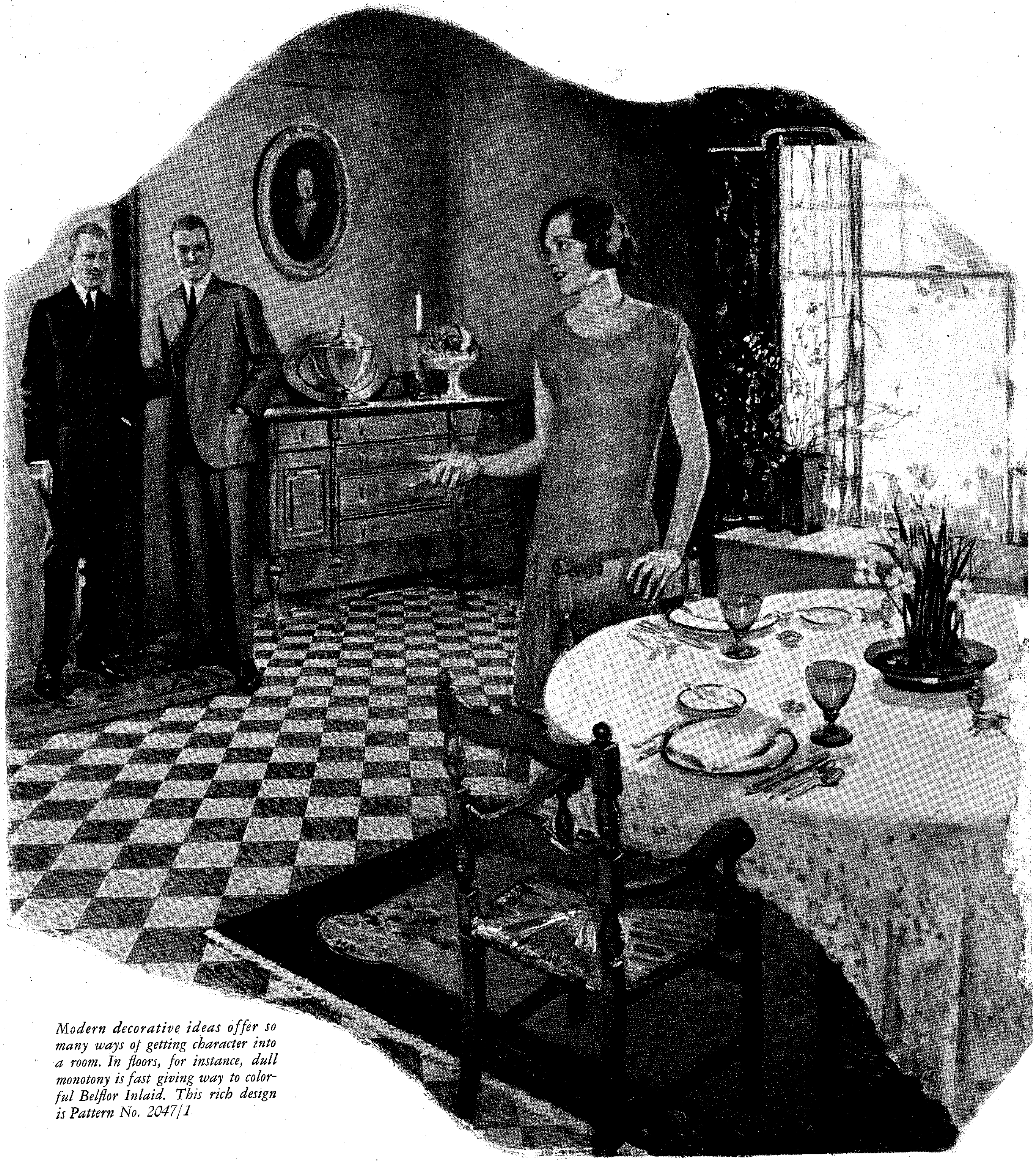

Modern decorative ideas offer so many ways of getting character into a room. In floors, for instance, dull monotony is fast giving way to colorful Belflor Inlaid. This rich design is Pattern No. 2047/1

INLAID LINOLEUM

1888”

Such beauty and economy are found only in Belflor Inlaid

DIFFERENT from anything ever seen in flooring—and inexpensive, too! A special process had to be perfected before the soft clouded colors which make *Belflor* Inlaid so lovely could be produced. And to the same process is due the surprisingly moderate cost of this new Nairn Flooring.

So now with no undue strain on the family budget you can work out the newest idea in interior decoration: *Cover wooden floors with colorful Belflor Inlaid.* Rooms have so much more charm and character when floors harmonize with the general color-scheme.

Whether you want rich, deep-hued effects for dining-room and library—patterns in sunny pastel colors for the sun-porch—delicate tints for nurseries and bedrooms—you'll find them all in *Belflor.* You'll find, also, appealing designs for kitchen and bathroom.

Bear in mind that *Belflor* Inlaid is a permanent flooring. It possesses the same rugged strength found in all the other Nairn Inlaid Linoleums. And Nairn durability and value have stood supreme for nearly forty years.

Belflor Inlaid never needs refinishing. Its colors will not wear off because they go clear through to the burlap back. An occasional waxing keeps *Belflor* in perfect condition.

Send for the illustrated folder showing *Belflor* Inlaid in colors. Ask your dealer to show you this new flooring "in the piece."

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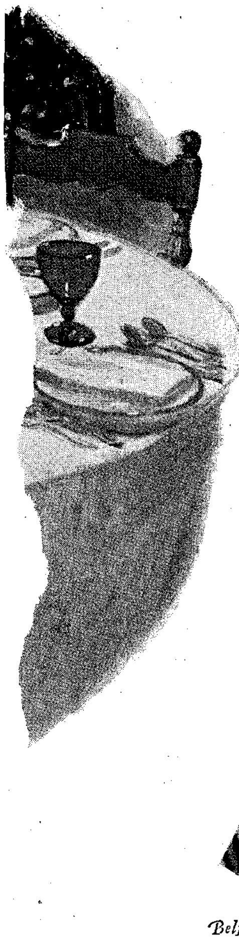
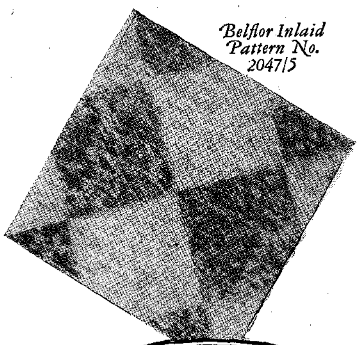
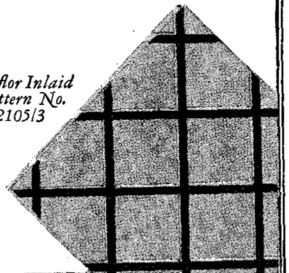
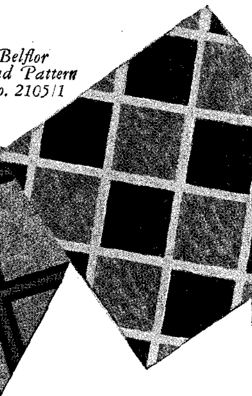




Belflor Inlaid Pattern No. 204715



Belflor Inlaid Pattern No. 210513



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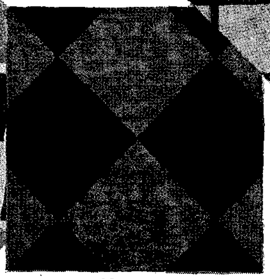

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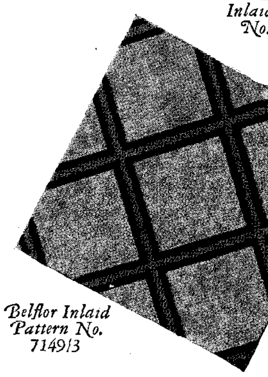

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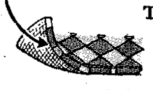

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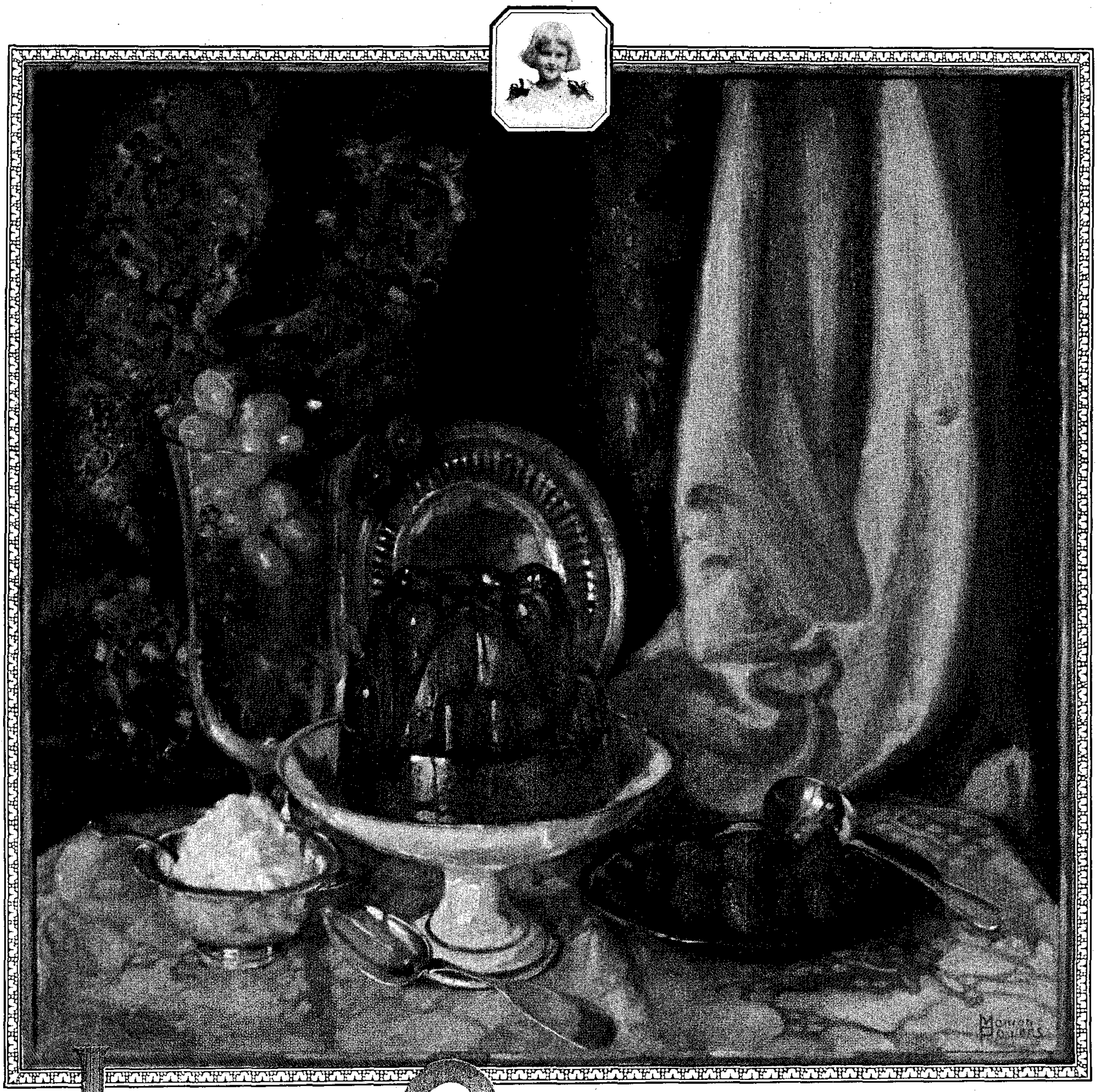

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PURE FRUIT FLAVOR
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we may be apprized of the fact that they do not pass us by with the same indifference. Indeed there is a keenness of criticism that may startle some who have been oblivious of the fact that people sometimes think in another language. Saverio was one of Pascal's friends, and we reproduce a little dialog in which he figures:

Saverio became critical. "This is a peculiar country. I can never understand these people in America and their cold ways. They will go to the funeral of their best friend and keep a straight face. I believe they feel ashamed if in a moment of forgetfulness they've turned to look at a flower or a beautiful sunset. Some of them talk good English, I believe."

But I was gazing about, pleased at the sky, the moon, the factories and the great illumined city beyond the river, which I remembered like a vague dream.

We reached the ferry-house. Automobiles were swirling all about. Just barely dodging one, we got on the boat. And soon, excited in expectation, I was gliding toward the city that appeared to be spreading nearer and nearer to us, gigantically.

Walking up a street that I afterwards found out was called Manhattan Street, we finally came upon a brilliantly illumined thoroughfare. I could hardly believe my eyes, it was so wonderful at first; and Frederico, too, was gazing around delighted. But Saverio, the Americanized, assumed a cold impersonal attitude.

We passed in front of a jewelry store. I noticed that some well-drest ladies were disgusted at our appearance and moved away quickly.

"Forty-nine cents for these watch chains," observed Saverio.

"How abundant and cheap is even gold in this wonderful place," I thought. Long and dreamily we gazed over the display of splendor. Finally, as we moved away, Frederico said, "I once bought one of my girls a fine gold bracelet. The only trouble was it began to rust after a few weeks and made a blue ring on her arm." We both sympathized with him, Saverio in a sardonic way.

We paused in front of another window. Again people edged away from us. And I heard some slurring remarks about "those foreigners."

"Look at this!" whispered Saverio.

Down the street came one of those women whose hideousness and folly no thickness of paint can hide. She had glaring yellow hair, hard, irregular features, double chin, gray eyes and blood-red lips. With silks, plumes, furs, and other portions of slaughtered animals she was the very incarnation of mankind's brutal vanity. Yet not one turned in disgust from this dazzling creature as they did from us.

Frederico observed, "She looks like the demon himself."

I thought she must be a lady of the aristocracy, and told them so, at which both laughed. The over-adorned lady floated past with a sickening aroma of perfume. And we three walked happily along.

Right before us was that broad view, more wonderful than anything I had ever seen. It was almost as wonderful as when, a few years afterwards, from a train on Manhattan Bridge, I saw Brooklyn Bridge hanging over the river with nothing to hold it up in the middle.

To me this thoroughfare was a magic vista. Men and women crowded continuously out of that dazzling distance. Where did they all come from? And why their silence? Who had cast the spell over them all? How pale they all were, I thought. Weakly pale they all seemed, like sprouts of seeds washed up by the rain. Cars clanged and rumbled past, filled with rows of statuelike people who sat within motionless, ignoring one another.

Nobody nodded good evening to me or to my companions.

We hovered outside a crowd, all looking at shoes. Then we passed on to a florist's store where there was a glorious display. It seemed as if these cold people made it a silly point of honor not to stop or glance at an array of lovely things like flowers. Not a man in the crowd had put a twig of sweet basil over his left ear as the men—real men—of our town do on summer evenings. However, a snickering young fellow and an insipid blonde girl came to cuddle together and coo over the floral display. So I may have been wrong after all; for love, like death and night, is a great leveler, even in a metropolis.

And we three walked on, wanderers in a magic show of forbidden splendor and beauty. And I thought of how lovely and yet repulsive this enchanted city was.

D'Angelo came to this country with his father. There came a day when the older man found that the new country had not fulfilled its promise, and, poor as he was when he left Italy, he determined to return to the land of his fathers. Little scenes like the following are not calculated to endear the foreigner to a strange land:

One day we were working on an embankment. A derrick was perched above us. We used it to lift big boulders into the cars that were pulled on the improvised tracks by the donkey-engines.

There was a snap, a yell.

One of the guys or cables that held the derrick broke. Down crashed the enormous structure.

Shouting together we leapt away. There was a howl of pain, blood-curdling and piercing. We turned our startled eyes. Two men were pinned under the derrick. One of them was Teofilo, the other our huge Andrea.

It seemed almost the work of an instant that snapt the life of the smaller man. Andrea was still alive, tho his face twisted by agony. Teofilo stared off into infinity.

Quickly we all rushed together to lift the derrick. But we were too excited; and as we raised the ponderous weight, in spite of our taut muscles it slid down the embankment. With a horrible grinding sound of flesh and bones it crusht the last life out of Andrea Lenta. We covered our eyes with our arms and groaned.

Within a few days after this fatal accident the gang broke up. We had lost all heart; work in that place was oppressive; we felt enslaved. And finally, discouraged and saddened by our loss, we decided to quit. Sadly we returned to New York.

It was shortly after this happening that the elder D'Angelo decided to return to Italy. "We are not better off than when we started," he said, and he asked Pascal if he wished to go back with him, but, writes Pascal:

I shook my head. Something had grown in me during my stay in America. Something was keeping me in this wonderful, perilous land where I had suffered so much and where I had so much more to suffer. Should I quit this great America without a chance to really know it? Again I shook my head. There was a lingering suspicion that somewhere in this vast country an opening existed, that somewhere I would strike the light. I could not remain in the darkness perpetually.

My father was much saddened, for I was unable to make him understand the thoughts that were vaguely moulding in my mind. And he went away from me, a broken-hearted man.

The reader has already had ample opportunity to judge what may be accomplished in four years in the way of mastering a language for its literary uses. It was a slow process, however, and something of the method employed by the young student is given in a section which shows that he had also a sense of humor:

The superiority of my English was first recognized by the Italian laborers of my gang. Then brakemen and conductors, who were practically all Americans, began to notice me. And finally rumors of my accomplishments reached even the yard officials. I became quite celebrated in the Shady Side Yard of the Erie Railroad as "that queer Italian laborer."

Then a group of young brakemen began a campaign to put down my little local fame. What they did was to bring new and difficult words every morning for me to define. Usually they would come about half an hour before working time, and cornering me would ask the meaning of some difficult word. If I could answer, all was well and they kept judiciously quiet for the rest of the day. But if I failed, then they would make it hot for me.

When noon came they would call me over to the space in front of the office where clerks, yard officials and girls were. And there they would, with plenty of noise, try to show me up to those who liked me.

But their efforts and mental ambushes were all useless—as useless as I could make them. One day they brought me before the whole crowd just to have me ridiculed, perhaps because they were high-school lads. They gave me five words [to define and I only knew the meaning of three. Throwing up their hands they began to proclaim themselves victorious.

But I calmly gave them two words that they had never heard of. Then I bet them that I could give them ten words and two more for good measure none of which they could understand.

I began, "troglodyte," "sebaceous," "wen," "helot," "indeciduity," "murine," "bantling," "ubiquity," "clithrophobia," "nadir," and instead of adding two for good measure I added seven to make their debâcle more horrible. And with a pencil against the office façade I wrote the seven words so that everyone might see their eternal defeat, "abattoir," "caballine," "phlebotomy," "coeval," "octoroon," "risible," "anorexia," "arable," then to complete, I added, "asininity." The defeat of these educated youths was, is and will be, an eternal one, because there is no other pick-and-shovel man that can face them like that.

The last two chapters of the book tell the story of his great

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

determination to become a poet, and of his final achievement. It is a story of incredible hardship, of life at the edge of starvation, of suffering from cold, and it would seem every mischance of a capricious fate. But he did not falter. His account runs:

> It was on a November morning in 1919 that I made a hasty decision. It was a quick, yet inevitable decision. I would give my future a chance. I would no longer dream and hope—I would act. Hurriedly, eager to execute my plans before I should change my mind, I went to my friend Saverio.
>
> "Saverio," I announced, "I am going to leave this place. I am going to live in the city and write poetry."
>
> "Pascal," he commented, "you will starve."
>
> "I shall."
>
> I reflected: what was one little starvation more or less in a man's life, especially in that of a self-annointed poet? Within a few years we would be gone, so why not sing our songs in the meanwhile?
>
> My friend looked sadly at me and slowly shook his head, making me understand that we of the uneducated class have more relation to swine and should, therefore, keep on nuzzling the ground without raising our heads to cast wistful glances toward unwritten beauties.
>
> The next morning, oblivious of the trials ahead of me, I came to New York with my tumble-down valise in which were being transported my shirts, books and a cosmopolitan colony of insects gathered from the various corners of the vast Americas. With little misgivings I turned my back to the ditches and tracks in order to explore a new life.
>
> When I first arrived in America the city through which I had passed had been a vast dream whirling around me. Gradually it had taken shape and form, but had still remained alien to me in spirit. Now, however, as I walked through its crowded streets, I felt a sort of kinship with it. I felt that I was an integral part of this tremendous, living, bustling metropolis.
>
> For several days I wandered about, getting better acquainted with my chosen abode. I felt happy. I had hopes for the future. I had a sort of goal, however vaguely defined. "Nothing," I swore to myself over and over again, "will turn me back from my chosen career of author, nothing will drive me back before I have accomplished something that will justify my starting."
>
> So, wandering through the metropolis, I drifted down to the slums along the Brooklyn waterfront. There I could cut my expenses to a minimum. I took stock of my earthly possessions, and realized that I was in no position to stand a long period of physical idleness. In the first impetus of enthusiasm, however, I wrote continuously for several weeks. It seemed to be a great relief to have all my time free for my beloved poetry.

No poet, not even Chatterton, we may fancy, ever endured more for the sake of his art. Chatterton found a speedy way out; D'Angelo writes: "As the winter grew more severe, my condition became desperate. My books and papers were moldering from the damp. I, too, felt that I was moldering. . . . Many a freezing night, unable to remain in bed, I had to get up and walk about three miles to the Long Island Depot at Flatbush Avenue where I might find a little warmth." His poems sent into editorial offices were doubtless awaiting the easy consideration that many or most such contributions encounter. There are always so many to choose from and the possible tragedy behind any one is not apparent to the harassed editor. Finally D'Angelo sat down and wrote a letter to the editor of *The Nation*, which is quoted in full in his book. He asks for the prize offered by that paper, and declares: "I am not a spendthrift. With a hundred dollars I can live five months. I am not asking an impossibility." The letter worked the miracle. "All at once," he writes, "I found myself known and talked about. . . . The literary world began to take me up as a great curiosity, and I was literally feasted, welcomed and stared at. Letters of congratulation and appreciation came from various sections of America: from Boston to 'Frisco. But more sincere and dearer to my heart were the tributes of my fellow-workers who recognized that at last one of them had risen from the ditches and quicksands of toil to speak his heart to the upper world."

RAISULI, CHAMPION BANDIT, OUT OF LUCK

THEY used to call him "The Scourge of North Africa" in the days when his exploits were at their height, but now, in the autumn of his years, misfortune has overtaken Mulai Ahmed Raisuli, and nobody outside Morocco knows whether he is a prisoner or executed—whether he is "bound in Morocco," as it were, or in board covers. A rival mountain warrior, Abd-el-Krim, an old-time enemy, has captured Mulai Ahmed. Possibly, opines Charles A. Merrill, of the Boston *Globe*, Allah will once more save the old brigand's hoary head, his fabulous wealth, and his unrivaled prestige. But Allah, it appears, has a harder row to hoe this time than on previous occasions when Raisuli has been brought out of the various tight holes into which his banditing put him. For Abd-el-Krim, his captor, hates him, and Abd-el-Krim is a bold, bad man, very impatient of rivals, and anxious to annex any territory or other possessions that Raisuli may have. Abd already has a good deal of standing in the North African fighting circles, it appears, for, as Mr. Merrill recalls:

> Abd-el-Krim is the leader of the Riffian insurgents who for several years have been making war on the Spanish overlords. Spain claims the title to a little strip of northwestern Morocco; she is the self-constituted ruler of the only corner of that fertile country that has not been gobbled up by France.
>
> Being a confirmed opportunist, a skilled

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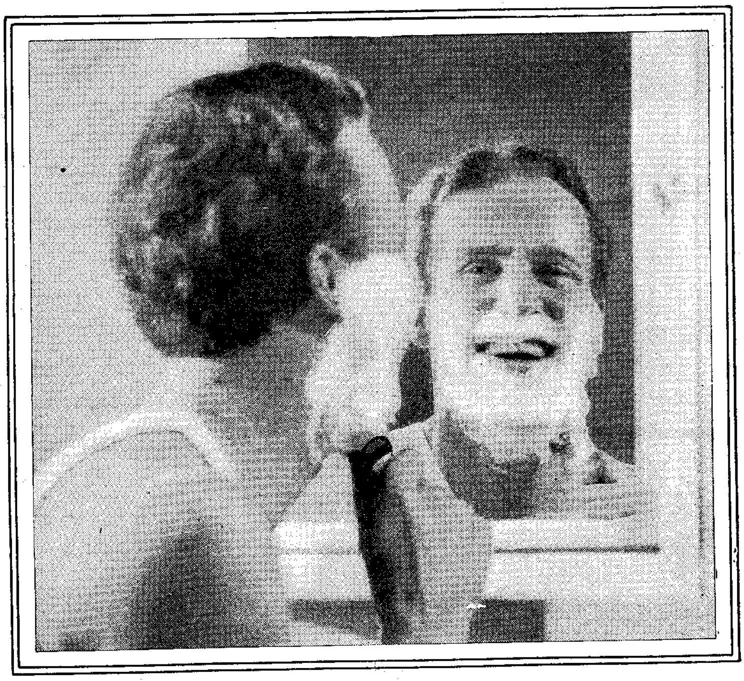

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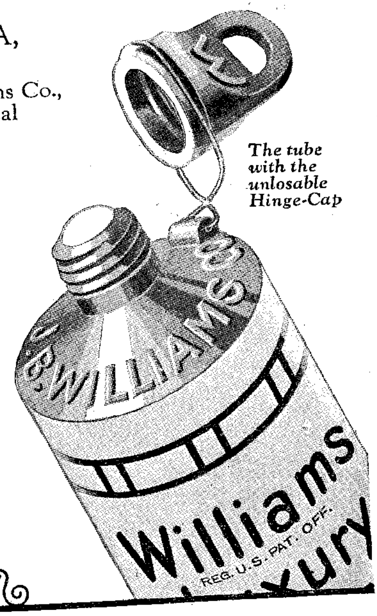

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

exponent of the art of sudden, strategic shifts of alliances, Raisuli two years ago deserted the Moorish insurgent cause, and making his peace with Spain, was appointed by Gen. Primo de Rivera, the dictator now ruling at Madrid, a sort of provincial satrap with authority over the western part of the Spanish zone in Morocco.

This arrangement did not fit in with the plans of the rebel, Abd-el-Krim. He decided that he could not tolerate the presence of an ally of Spain in the heart of the insurgent stronghold.

A few days ago, it seems, Abd-el-Krim dispatched a detachment of Riffians up through the mountain passes to assail the hitherto impregnable fastness of Raisuli. The reports from Morocco describe a most sanguinary engagement at Tazarut, where Raisuli, surrounded by his armed followers, his black slaves and his numerous wives, growing gracefully old after an exciting life, loved to watch the morning sun shining on the tower of his mosque, and on the white walls and green roofs that huddle around his castle, and the evening sun gilding the purple peaks of the Atlas with a celestial glory.

Many of Abd-el-Krim's Riffians, and many of the Sheriff Raisuli's Jabolas, according to news received through native channels at Tetuan and Tangiers, the Moroccan coast cities, were slain, but in the end the gates of Tazarut were forced, and Raisuli, now more than seventy years of age, and ill, was captured.

The conquering Riffs are said to have looted Raisuli's castle, and to have come into fabulous wealth, great stores of priceless jewels, rugs and silks, millions of pesetas in money (tho, it is intimated, the veteran robber-chief has many millions more on deposit in foreign banks); the hard-earned booty accumulated in a lifetime of faithful attention to business.

As for Raisuli, the last picture flashed to the world audience is one of deep humiliation. It shows the huge frame of the sheriff racked with fever, placed in a great chair, covered by a canopy, being carried by two mules down the mountains, surrounded by a strong-armed escort. The world's most famous bandit is, indeed, a sorrowful figure, being carted down the slopes of the Great Atlas, a prisoner, to face Abd-el-Krim, his captor.

In his chosen profession, recalls Mr. Merrill, Mr. Raisuli has been without a peer, for bad men of really heroic stature are bred only on the frontier, and there are not many frontiers left." It might seem, in fact, that:

Africa, indeed, is sometimes called "the last frontier." Soon it, too, will be soothed and pacified by a ruthless civilization.

No brigand of recent years, unless it be the late Francisco Villa of Mexico, has even approached the standard and pace set in the business by the Berber bandit-chieftain of North Africa.

Both Villa and Raisuli in their respective countries were peaceful farmers before they took up brigandage as a business. Each profest the same motive for adopting this calling—the protection of their weak and oppress countrymen against their despotic rulers, Villa dedicating his life to the destruction of the tyrants who ruled at Mexico City, Raisuli pledging himself to

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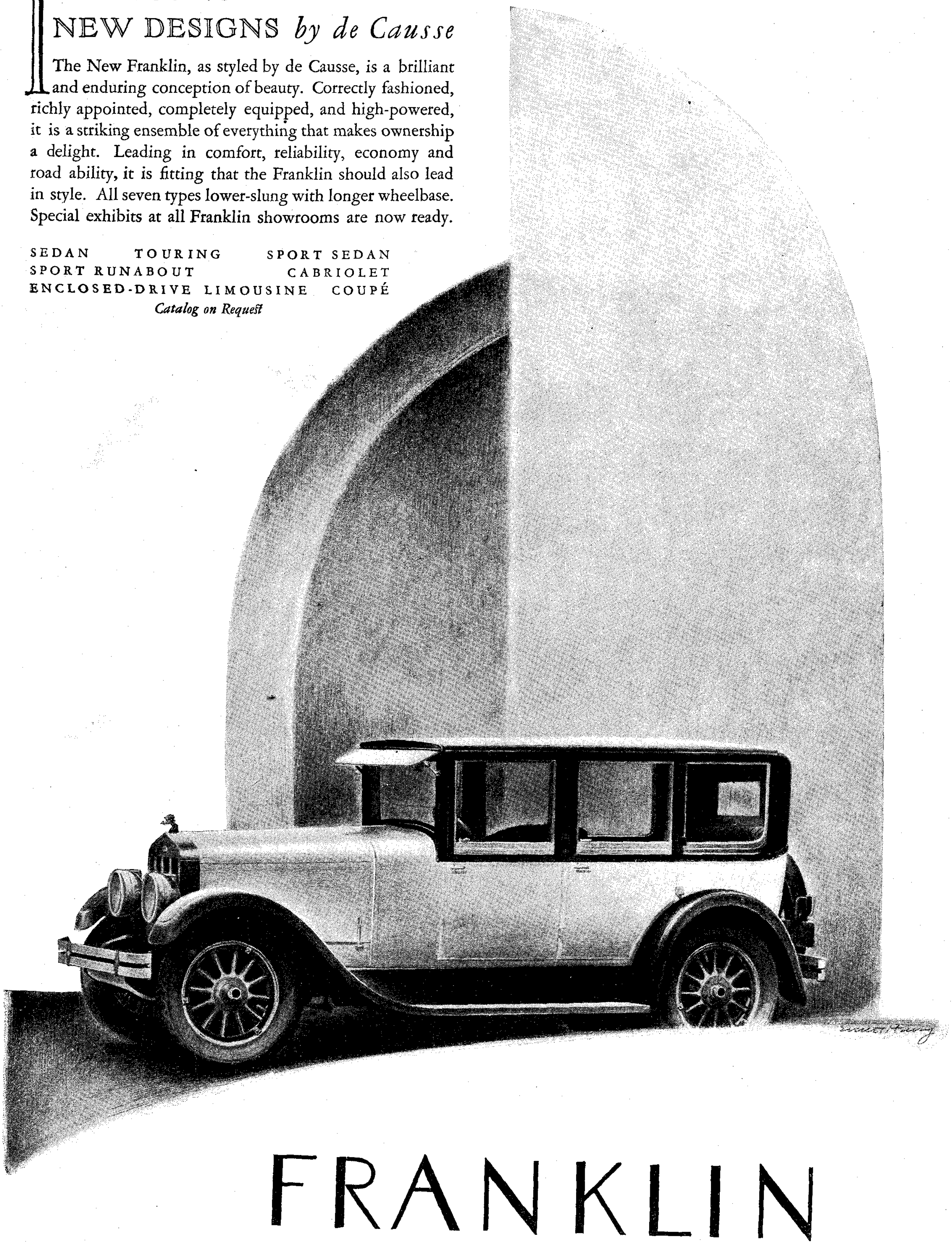

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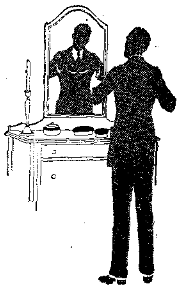

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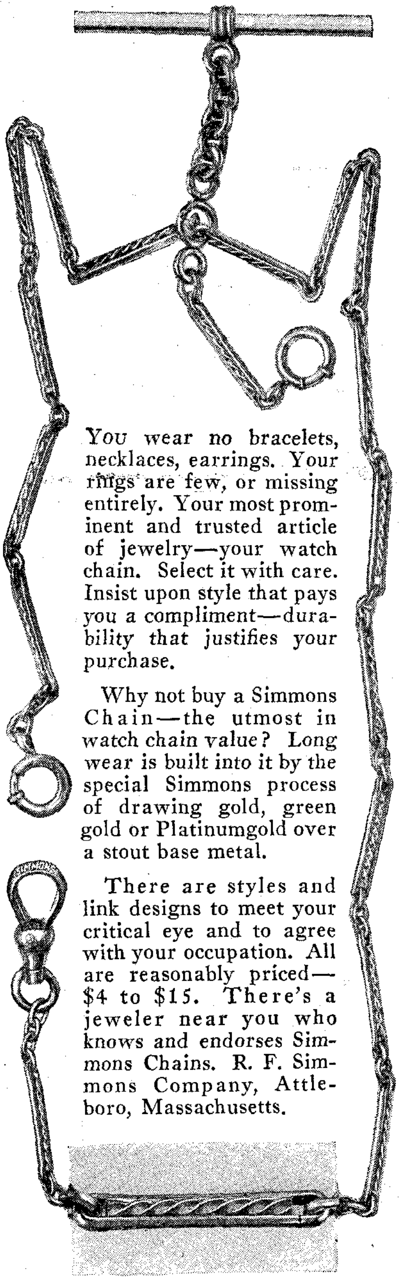

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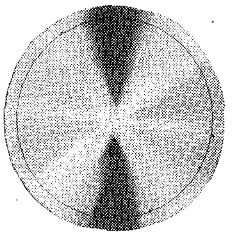

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Continued

defeat the ends of the Sultan of his native Morocco.

Incidentally, being no less immune than other men to the urge to turn in an honest penny now and then, both with rare skill and conspicuous success plied the trade of relieving the rich of their superfluous wealth. Like most successful men, neither was blind to the value of the right kind of publicity, and the legends surrounding them told of their discrimination and outlaw sense of justice, which was hard on the strong and wealthy, and merciful to the weak and the poor. In the legends, at least, they hewed closely to the Robin Hood tradition.

Operating upon a stupendous scale there were in each case unavoidable involvements of foreign citizens and occasional conflicts with foreign nations.

In the modern world, all business is international in scope, and brigandage is no exception to the rule. Consequently, both Villa and Raisuli found themselves at times in dispute with outside Governments. Being a less audacious bandit than Raisuli, Villa became involved in only one serious international affair—his duel with Wilson, Pershing and the United States. Raisuli, on the other hand, did a wholesale business in annoying foreign potentates, and at one time and another aroused the ire of the ex-Kaiser Wilhelm, the British Foreign Office, the late President Roosevelt, the French Government and the King of Spain.

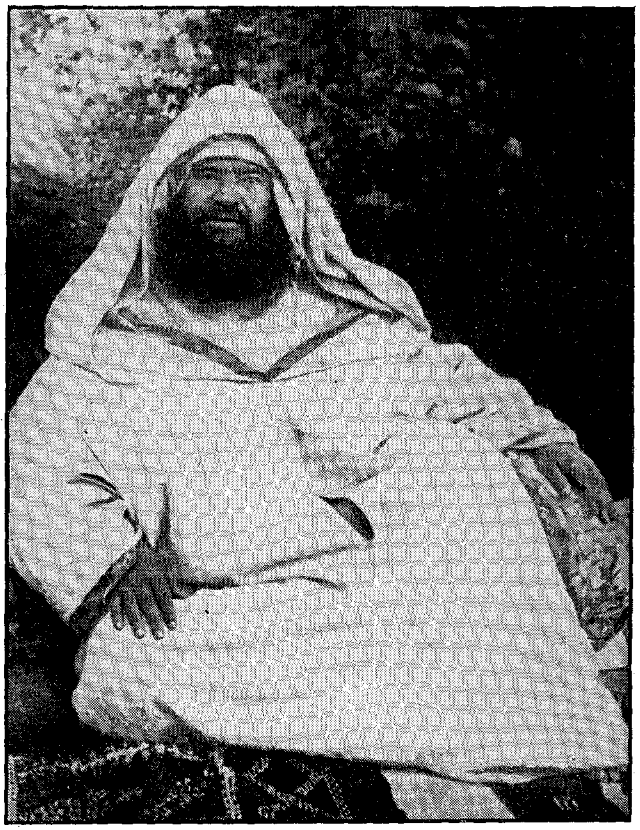
From each of these encounters, the Moroccan Robin Hood emerged with a whole skin and a fatter pocketbook.

Raisuli, personally, is an enormous man, we are told, tall and thick set, with a fat face almost entirely covered by a thick, black beard. In his pictures, one of the latest of which is reproduced herewith:

> His scowling face under a Moorish turban has an aspect of real frightfulness. His voice is described by those who have heard it, and lived to tell their experiences, as guttural and rich.

There is a somewhat prevalent delusion that the tribesmen of North Africa are blacks. On the contrary, they are whites. We probably get our idea of the Moor as a black from Shakespeare. The generic term, Moor, is applied to all the inhabitants of Morocco, but is more accurately used to designate the fusion of the Berbers, original white natives, with the Arabs, who in the seventh and eighth centuries carried the Crescent of the Prophet along the southern shore of the Mediterranean, extending the Mahometan area of conquest and conversion, and across into southern Spain, where the relics of a great Moorish civilization are still viewed by tourists. The Berber-Arab strain has frequently been tinctured with negro blood.

The pure Berbers, however, dwell in the mountains, living a life apart and looking with scorn upon the more indolent town Arabs. Of all the Berber tribes, the Riffs are the most vigorous and warlike. They have their own language and customs, and boast that they have never been conquered. The followers of Abd-el-Krim claim descent from the ancient Romans and Phenicians.



P & A photograph

BIG, BOLD AND BAD

Mulai Ahmed Raisuli, in the days when he flourished as the world's most spectacular bandit, accumulated a fortune which bad luck and Abd-el-Krim, leader of the Riffs, have now taken from him. Mulai disappeared in the process and nobody knows whether he is dead or alive.

Raisuli is a white, mountain Berber. His Jabola followers are an Arabic-speaking people. At times, they have made common cause with the Riffs against the Sultan of Morocco, and of late years, against the Sultan's Spanish overlords, but the entente has never been very solidly cemented, a fact made evident by Raisuli's defection to the Spanish side in the present Moroccan war.

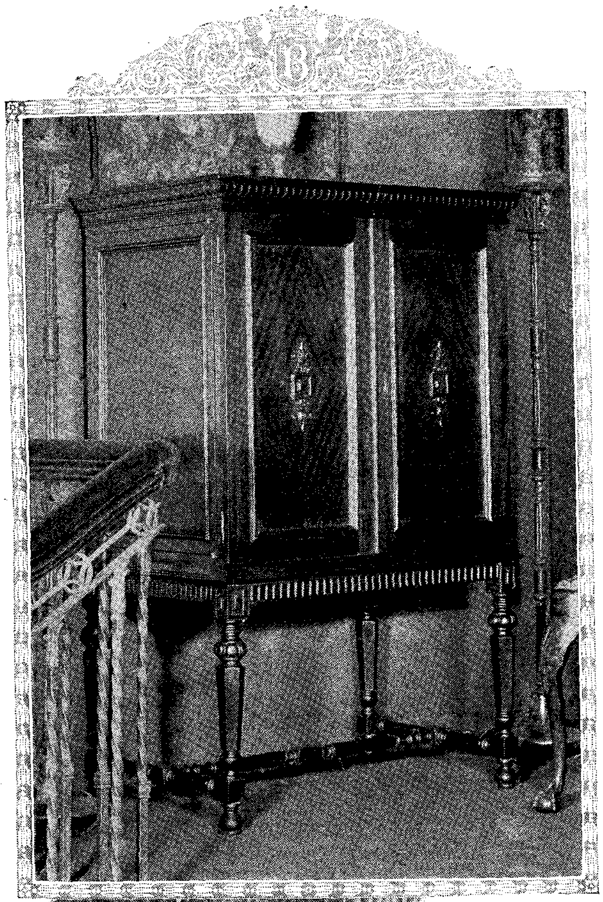
Abd-el-Krim and Mulai Ahmed Raisuli have been the two strong men of the mountains. But Abd-el-Krim doubts the integrity of his former ally, who is suspected of having allowed his palm to be crossed with Spanish gold. Hence, the battle up among the clouds of the Great Atlas, and the humiliation of the once mighty Raisuli.

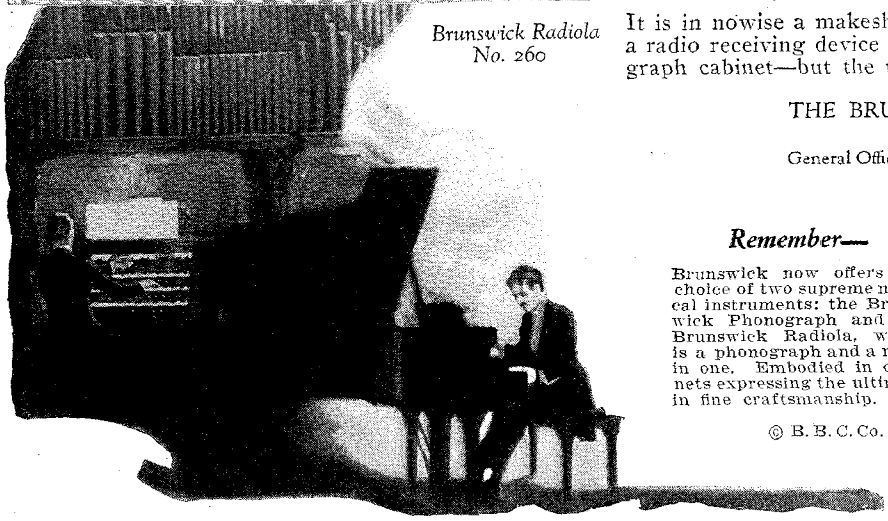
Raisuli tells a very appealing story of how he happened to become a bandit. He has always said that he organized his bandit gang to protect the Jabola women from other less scrupulous Moroccan outlaws. He went out into the hills to play the game more humanely and more expertly than the

Radio's Superlative Thrill

is embodied in this amazing NEW instrument—the Brunswick Radiola

What it is. Some of the remarkable things it does. How by scientifically combining the reproductive mastery of the Brunswick Phonograph with the receiving devices of the Radio Corporation of America, all previous conceptions of musical mastery of the air are changed.





Brunswick Radiola
No. 260

HERE is an instrument that is literally changing the lives of people—a musical achievement admittedly without parallel.

Starting with the outstanding wonders of radio, it multiplies them.

Educationally, in homes where there are children, it offers a wonderful new world of musical appreciation.

Mechanically, it is so far past the experimental stage that one may acquire it with positive assurance of lasting satisfaction through the years to come.

The superlative in radio, the supreme in a phonograph—in one

At a simple turn of a lever, it is the most remarkable of radios. At another turn, it is the supreme in a phonograph — the instrument for which virtually every great artist of the New Hall of Fame now records *exclusively.*

Nothing in music — music in the making, music of the air, the favorite records your heart calls to hear now and again — are thus beyond your reach. You change no parts to operate it.

Not a makeshift, but a scientific UNIT

It is in nowise a makeshift—simply a radio receiving device in a phonograph cabinet—but the ultimate result of exhaustive laboratory work by acoustical and musical experts of the Radio Corporation of America and of Brunswick. The Brunswick Method of Reproduction has been subsidized to do for radio what it did for phonographic music.

Thus the Brunswick Radiola marks the best that men know in radio; the best that's known in musical reproduction.

Note particularly that it is a scientifically combined unit — not a so-called "combination" radio and phonograph.

The loud speaker unit, the loop antennae, batteries and all the integral parts are built into the instrument itself.

Due to the synchronizing of the Radiola loud speaker with the Brunswick all-wood tone amplifier and dual-purpose horn, it attains a beauty of tone, a rich musical quality—*and a clarity that is almost unbelievable.*

Prices as low as $190

Some styles embody the Radiola Super-Heterodyne, others the Radiola Regenoflex, others the Radiola No. 3 and No. 3A. All are obtainable on surprisingly liberal terms of payment. For a demonstration, call on any Brunswick dealer.

THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO.
Manufacturers—Established 1845
General Offices: CHICAGO Branches in all principal cities

Remember—

Brunswick now offers the choice of two supreme musical instruments: the Brunswick Phonograph and the Brunswick Radiola, which is a phonograph and a radio in one. Embodied in cabinets expressing the ultimate in fine craftsmanship.

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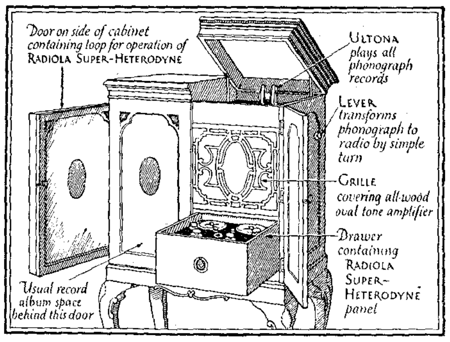

Door on side of cabinet containing loop for operation of Radiola Super-Heterodyne
Ultona plays all phonograph records
Lever transforms phonograph to radio by simple turn
Grille covering all-wood oval tone amplifier
Drawer containing Radiola Super-Heterodyne panel
Usual record album space behind this door

The Brunswick Radiola Super-Heterodyne —some remarkable features:

1 Requires no outside antenna—no ground wires. You can move it from room to room — plays wherever you place it.

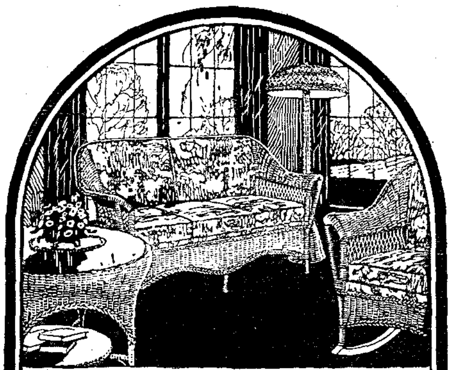
2 Amazing selectivity permitting you to "cut out" what you don't want to hear and **pick out** instantly what you do. Consider what this means in big centers.

3 Combines the superlative in radio with the superlative in phonographic reproduction — a phonograph and a radio in one.

The Sign of Musical Prestige

Brunswick

PHONOGRAPHS · RECORDS · RADIOLAS



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Whether you build, or buy a house already built, it is the furniture you choose for it that makes it YOUR home.

Try the PECK & HILLS Plan to get the furnishings that express your tastes and preferences. If your Neighborhood Furniture Dealer cannot show you what you want, he *can* show you our 448-page catalog. Or he can give you a Card of Introduction to one of our wholesale exhibits. Either way multiplies many times the number of styles from which you may select. Either way adds to your dealer's volume without adding to his operating expense and saves for the manufacturer, too. This means savings for you.

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The Century

Wins

the approval of thirsty folks in office, club, school or factory. —And why?

THE coils are made of copper tubing, tinned inside and out. The ice compartment is of copper base iron, insulated and galvanized to make it rust-proof. The fittings are of brass, nickel plated. The base and lid are of cast iron.

The Century is beautifully finished and is easily connected to the City Water Supply. Made in several sizes to supply 35 or more persons. Prices $55 to $114. Write for booklet and dealer's name.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

others. He robbed and looted right under the nose of the Sultan's troops.

But, one day, by treachery, he fell into the Sultan's hands, and was taken to Tangiers in chains. For five years he languished in a dungeon, with a steel collar around his neck. Finally he escaped, and has been settling the score with successive sultans ever since.

Accounts differ as to Raisuli's treatment of prisoners, but it is apparent that at times he could be as tender-hearted as a little girl; at other times, alas, he was a cold-blooded butcher.

Three notable exploits stand out in his picturesque career.

Twenty-five years ago he startled the world by abducting Walter B. Harris, a correspondent of the London *Times*, and holding him for a ransom of £10,000 ($50,000). The indignant Harris declined at first to be terrified, and insisted that the ransom should not be paid. But one morning the English newspaperman awoke, and his eyes rested upon a most gruesome warning. He found that during the night another guest of Raisuli had been placed by his side in the little tent that sheltered him. Beside Harris lay a headless body, drest in his (Harris's) own clothes. This was too much for Harris. The ransom was paid.

On the other hand, Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen, whose capture by Raisuli caused President Roosevelt to send a fleet of eight warships to Morocco, and drew from the energetic T. R. his famous ultimatum to the Sultan of that country: "Perdicaris alive or Raisuli dead," revealed in subsequent writings a strong admiration for his former host.

"He could not bear," Mr. Perdicaris wrote of Raisuli, "to hear a child cry, while on several occasions I noticed his care even to avoid allowing the bees collected on his cup to drown."

One naturally contrasts that flattering testimonial with another story.

It is said that once his warriors thought too many of their number were being slain in battle, and besought the protection of the supernatural powers that brought their chieftain through every engagement unscathed.

Mr. Raisuli in the privacy of his own praying tent dug a deep grave and buried in it one of his trusted lieutenants, putting in the latter's mouth a long bamboo rod communicating with the outer air.

Then the ingenious bandit leader received a deputation and said to them:

"You complain that followers of mine have been slain. That is your ignorance of their real state. You shall speak with one of them whom you saw shot yesterday! Speak on, Absalom Riffi!"

A voice from out of the earth assured the terrified but reverent Moors that Absalom Riffi reveled in luxury—in Paradise, with nothing to do but to enjoy the blandishments of his favorite houris.

When the voice ceased Raisuli is reported to have said: "This spot is now sacred; we will erect a shrine over it." The shrine was built. Of course the deception required that the confederate, the trusted lieutenant, should never emerge from his grave.

But possibly this is propaganda—from some enemy's camp.

Raisuli later, in 1907, as Mr. Merrill recalls, stirred up the British nation by kidnaping Gen. Sir Henry MacLean, a Scotchman, whom the British General Staff, in an altruistic moment, had loaned to the Sultan of Morocco as his military advisor. For this rare prize—

Raisuli demanded the sum of $200,000 in cash. He finally compromised for $100,000, and got it.

In kidnaping citizens of foreign nations, Raisuli was prompted not only by his acquisitive instinct but by his hatred of the Sultan. He always emphasized the fact that he entertained no enmity toward the foreign nation involved. When he kidnaped an Englishman or an American, it was a blow at the Sultan's prestige. The Sultan always found himself in the dilemma of paying the ransom himself, and securing the release of the kidnaped foreigner, or of seeing his country invaded, and his authority curbed.

The power of the Sultan has vanished now, anyway. He is a mere puppet.

Raisuli has been a sort of "Lone Wolf" in the Moroccan squabble. It was his policy to make alliances, when it suited his purpose, and to break them at his convenience. But he consistently pursued his two major ends. He was always interested in relieving the rich of their superfluous wealth and in harassing the Sultan. When the World War broke out, as the Sultan has become the tool and puppet of the French, Raisuli became a German sympathizer, and surrounded himself with German agents, becoming thereby *persona non grata* in French Morocco.

News of Raisuli's fate will be awaited with interest at European chancelleries.

The fall of the arch-bandit may have an important effect upon the attempt of the Spanish Army to pacify Spanish Morocco.

There is much speculation in foreign dispatches as to how Abd-el-Krim will use his victory. Will he cut off the head of Mulai Ahmed Raisuli, the international brigand, and appropriate the latter's resources, turning them to account against the Spanish invader of the Riff country, or will he induce the wily Raisuli to change front again and join in the war on the Spaniards?

Duly Carried Out.—CONTRIBUTOR—"I hope you are carrying out those ideas I wrote you about."

EDITOR—"Did you meet the office boy with the waste-paper basket?"

CONTRIBUTOR—"Yes."

EDITOR—"Well, he was carrying out your ideas."—*Congregationalist.*

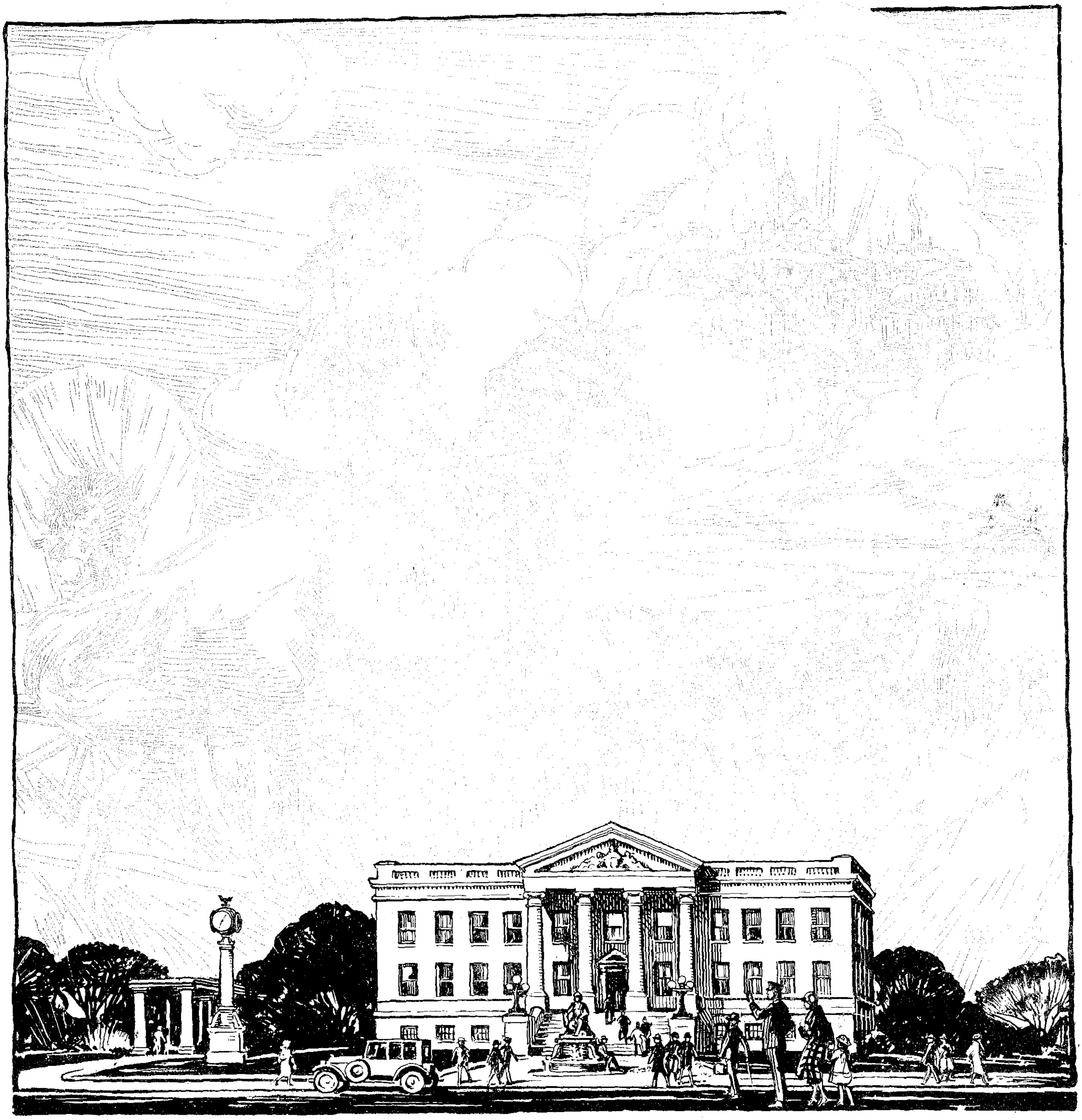
Only the Best.—"Madam," said the doctor, "I shall have to paint your husband's throat with nitrate of silver."

"Please use nitrate of gold, doctor," exclaimed Mrs. Moneybags. "The expense is quite immaterial."—*Illinois Wesleyan Argus.*

The Long Kind.—"Papa," said the small son, "what do they mean by college-bred? Is it different from any other kind of bread?"

"My son," said the father, "it is a four-years' loaf."—*Evansville Crescent.*

Better and Better.—"Your new medicine has helped me wonderfully!" wrote the grateful woman. "A month ago I could not spank the baby and now I am able to thrash my husband. Heaven bless you."
—*Frivol.*



Does your town fulfill your dreams?

These facts and figures indicate how you can help

THE officials of your town, looking ahead and planning for a better and more attractive community, need your encouragement. These guiding facts, collected by the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, will indicate how you can help secure improvements that will bring permanent satisfaction.

A reputation for good schools is a great town builder. It brings a desirable type of newcomers, as Ridgewood, New Jersey, discovered. In 1915 this town planned for fire-safe schools, selecting the most modern forms of construction. All schools built under this plan make liberal use of cement in various forms — monolithic concrete, concrete block, cinder concrete block, and precast concrete for trim. Every possible precaution was taken to ensure fire-safety and to prevent needless expenditure of the town's money for maintenance. Since 1915, the population has increased 40%, and as an indication of the type of newcomer, it is estimated 95% of the residents now own their own homes.

When building new schools in your town, remind your school board there are 5 school fires every day, including far too many serious disasters. Your children will be *safe* in schools when foundations, floors, [OVER]

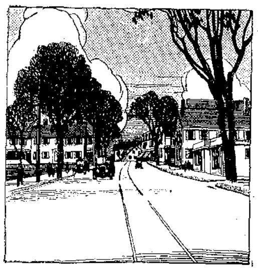
Continued from preceding page

sidewalls and partitions are of fire-safe concrete.

Concrete highways save your money

Tell the officials how you feel about the roads in your community. Encourage them to build for permanent satisfaction. Here are some facts you can quote them.

Experiments by the Iowa State Highway Commission have definitely established that concrete construction pays for itself in from 8 to 15 years on any street or highway where the traffic is equivalent to 420 Fords per day. Annual maintenance charges on concrete were found to average $87 less per mile than on other types of construction. Gasoline consumption and wear on tires over concrete roads were also found to range from 33% to 50% less than on the gravel and dirt roads.



Sag Harbor, N.Y. found another advantage in concrete paving. This historic Long Island village laid a concrete pavement on Main Street. A remarkable increase in business resulted. People who previously patronized surrounding communities now purchase their supplies from Sag Harbor merchants, while the "movies" and hotels have been taxed to capacity.

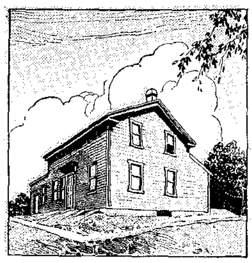
Bring permanent satisfaction into your home

After all, your community is judged by the pride you and your neighbors take in the appearance of your homes. Always build for permanent satisfaction and the pleasures and advantages of owning your own home will not be marred, or lost, through unnecessary, heavy repair bills.

NEW FIREPROOF
SCHOOL
UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Like anything else worth while, when *you* buy, build or remodel your home, you take risks. You may lose its pleasures and advantages through poor construction. Its economies may be turned into heavy expense, starting the very first year and increasing as time goes on. Make certain of *permanent* satisfaction Avoid heavy, unnecessary repair bills.

If not quite satisfied with your home, a few easily-made improvements can change discontent into real satisfaction. Improvements



make surprising additions to the resale value of property. See list at right.

How to get permanent satisfaction, whatever you build

[1] Get dependable materials

Reputation for dependability has made Lehigh Cement the largest-selling cement in the world. Last year, contractors, engineers, architects and owners used over 68 million sacks.

In buying building materials remember this point:

The dealer who insists on carrying Lehigh for you, often does so in the face of constant pressure to offer you the "just as good" brand. Is it not reasonable to expect a dealer of this type to protect your interests in other ways also by handling a line of thoroughly dependable materials? Let the blue-and-white Lehigh sign guide you to a reliable dealer.

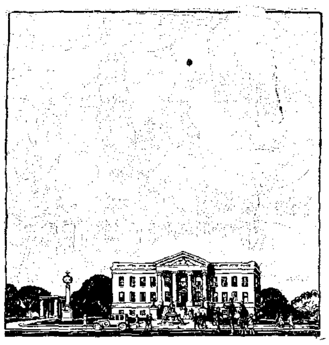
[2] Get competent workmanship

Even with the best materials you can get poor results unless you secure competent workmanship.

A good contractor will save you money through skillful building economies. He will put quality both where it can be seen at the start and also where it will be noticed for its low repair expenses in the years to come.

A point to remember in choosing a contractor:

The contractor who insists on dependable materials is likely to hire competent help and put skill and dependability into all that he does.



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(✓ ***Marks home uses***)

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Benches and sun dials—*for beauty*
Cellar floor—*to keep dry, clean*
Chicken houses—*for low-cost service*
Cisterns—*to keep water pure and soft*
Clothespoles—*to prevent rot*
Coal pockets and storage elevators—*for low upkeep and insurance*
Cold-frames and Hot Beds—*for early plants*
Drains—*for permanent improvement*
Driveways—*for appearance and low upkeep*
Factory—*for quick, safe construction*
Farm buildings and improvements—(*ask for our special farm book*)
Fence posts and rails—*to save money*
Floors—*for economy*
Footings—*to save old buildings*
Foundations—*for permanence*
Fountains—*for attractive appearance*
Garages—*for greater fire safety*
Garage floors—*for highest utility*
Gate posts—*to avoid repairs*
Gutters—*for better drainage*
Highways—*for permanent, low upkeep*
Homes—(*ask for our special home book*)
Lamp and sign posts—*for beauty and utility*
Office buildings—*for slow depreciation*
Pavilions and bandstands—*for permanence*
Pergolas—*for ornamentation*
Porches and porch posts—*for economy*
Remodeling—*for charm, comfort, value*
Roof (*tile*) *for beauty and low upkeep*
Sand boxes and wading pools—*for clean, permanent playgrounds*
Schools—*to protect children's lives*
Septic tanks—*to prevent sickness*
Sidewalks—*to keep houses clean*
Stairs and steps—*for permanence*
Stucco—*for beauty and low upkeep*
Swimming pools—*for clean swimming*
Tennis courts—*for accuracy, dryness*
Tree surgery—*to save good trees*
Urns and flower boxes—*for decoration*
Walls—*for permanent protection*
Warehouses—*to prevent fire loss*
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Well covers, linings and platforms—*for permanence and protection*

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

CHEERFUL DEAD-BEATS WHO "GO ROUND THE WORLD WITHOUT A CENT"

COLLEGE-BRED "bummers," round-the-world hoboes from the upper classes, are lately appearing in increasing numbers, according to reports from overseas; and a perfect flood of them is expected shortly after the various colleges close for the summer. These gentlemen hoboes—there appear to be few lady hoboes among them so far—make it a point to travel without spending anything. They "work their way," as they commonly put it. They sponge, borrow, and bully their way more often, however, reports a man who has met a good many of them on the other side of the globe. They use letters of introduction, they brazenly sponge on distant acquaintances and friends of friends—and the friends of friends, especially in the Far East, are reported to be getting "good and sick of such poor sports."

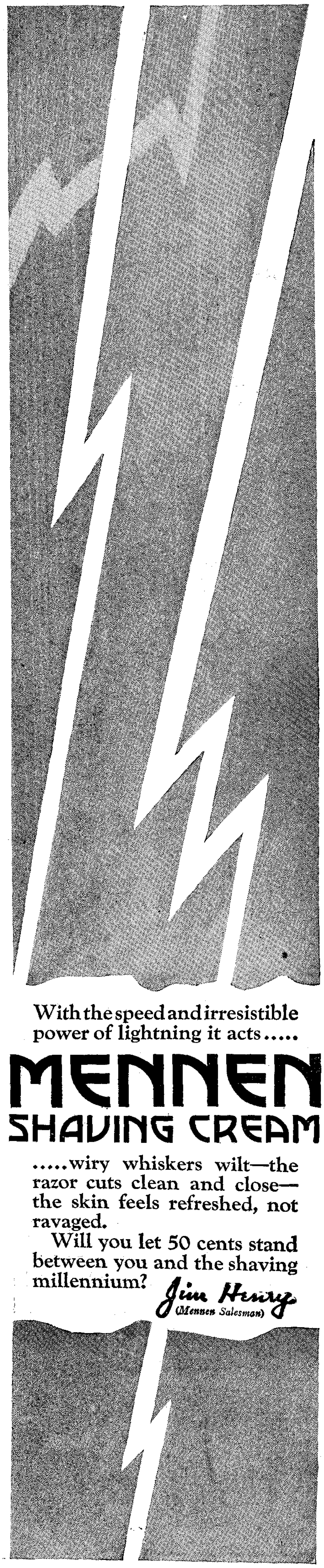
Harry Franck, writer of books on tramping trips in various corners of the world, is responsible for the latest epidemic of wandering American sponges, says Howell Sykes, a Far Eastern observer of them and their ways. Franck's example "has started up an army of would-be bums, whose sole ambition is to circle the globe at no expense to themselves," writes Mr. Sykes from China to the New York *Herald Tribune*. He explains and elucidates:

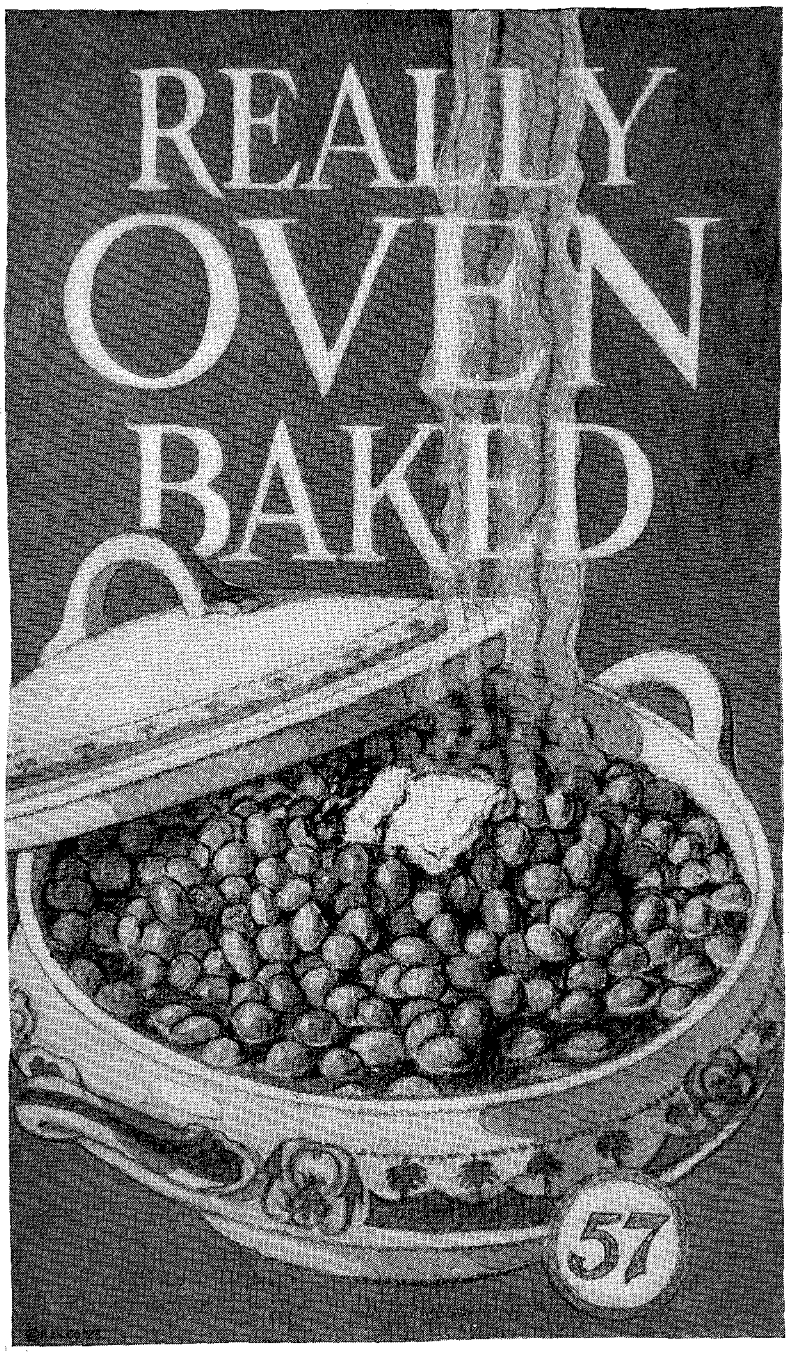
> I have no quarrel with the spirit of youth, or the wanderlust which sweeps over young men and women just after college is finished and before the chains of civilization bind them down to a certain street and an ordinary lot in life. By all means, let those who wish to bum, bum while they may. My plea is for 100 per cent. bumming or none at all. The present weak copy of Harry Franck that wanders into foreign ports is a bother to his friends, a scourge to the general public, and an object of laughter to his enemies.
>
> Harry Franck, whatever his faults as a writer, made a splendid bum. He slept in jails, poorhouses, and in the open; he earned his own bread or went hungry; he played the part of a bum twenty-four hours a day. Young bums-to-be should carefully note these facts when getting inspiration.
>
> It is a feat to go around the world unaided. It takes courage to face hardships of many kinds. It is no feat to go around the world, armed with letters to friends of friends, imposing on the hospitality of every white man as tho by right. It is merely a trick that any one, with ability to push themselves, with an armor of callousness proof against polite rebuffs and hints and with an unlimited amount of nerve can do.
>
> The old fable about the lonely whites in the Far East, welcoming any new face at their table is true to an extent only in cheap fiction. There are a few missionaries and traders back in the hills where guests are welcomed regardless, for the diversion they bring, but as a whole the whites in the Far East prefer to pick their own friends.

Last winter, continues Mr. Sykes, he had as a guest a young college-bred bummer who "came to my house with a letter to me from an old acquaintance of mine, presented it, and moved into my quarters." Thereafter:

> He stayed two weeks. During that time he borrowed my evening clothes to entertain recently acquired girl friends at the Grand Hotel de Peking, my hunting outfit to make a trip to the Great Wall, and any other little things that he seemed to need. He paid very little attention to me, being in the house only to eat three meals a day and to sleep in my guest-room.
>
> On the last day of his stay he informed me proudly that he had left the States with $400 and had spent only $100 of it. I asked how he managed so well. He drew out a thick packet of letters and patted them fondly.
>
> "Took me six months to collect all these. They are letters to people out here from friends in the States. Saves me hotel bills, and people are glad to take in friends from home."
>
> I wondered where he got the authority for the last part of that remark. When casual acquaintances pass through cities at home they do not go to friends' homes expecting to be put up for the night, do they? Much less send their friends around.
>
> "How do you travel, tho?" I asked.
>
> "Oh, the consuls will generally slip you something to get you out of town and off their hands. Then other times"—he looked up hopefully—"the people you've stayed with help you out a little. The missionaries are awful tight with their money, tho."
>
> I saw in my mind's eye men in business giving him the price of a ticket to the next town in order to rid themselves of an obnoxious guest; missionaries, holding money more dear, anxiously debating whether it would be more saving to buy the ticket and speed the parting guest or to keep feeding him for a few days longer while nightly praying for his speedy departure, the prayers winning, as usual.
>
> He smiled serenely.
>
> "Any fellow can do it if he has nerve enough."
>
> "Yes," I said, "if he has nerve enough."
>
> "Say, could you give me a letter to somebody in Harbin? I'd like to go there, but it costs too much, unless I can find some gravy. Don't you know anybody in Harbin?"
>
> (Gravy, I gathered, means something for nothing.)
>
> I thought rapidly over the list of persons I knew in Harbin. I was seeking for the name of some one against whom I had a grudge, however, and not that of a friend.
>
> "I'm afraid I don't know anybody in Harbin," I lied presently. "Guess you'll have to use some of your own money."
>
> "Oh, no! There's always the consuls. They are a grouchy bunch, but they usually come across if you pester them enough. Can't use my money. I've got to pick up that fourth hundred somewhere before I get home, so I can say I went all the way around for nothing."
>
> I firmly believe that he picked it up before he got home, and so was able to say it. That was nothing, however, to what we who gave him the trip said.
>
> Next day he left, after a perfunctory handshake and a careless thanks. I found out afterward that he had borrowed a fur coat from my neighbor in the next compound for the trip to Harbin. He met this neighbor of mine one evening around my bridge-table.

Thinking that he was the victim of an


With the speed and irresistible power of lightning it acts.....
MENNEN
SHAVING CREAM
.....wiry whiskers wilt—the razor cuts clean and close—the skin feels refreshed, not ravaged.
Will you let 50 cents stand between you and the shaving millennium?
Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)



Real oven-baking makes beans best to eat and best for you.

You can be sure that the beans you eat are really baked in real ovens if you specify *Heinz* Baked Beans. The label says they are baked. And no beans are *oven-baked* unless the label does say *baked.*

HEINZ
OVEN-BAKED
BEANS
with tomato sauce

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

unusual case Mr. Sykes told his story at the club. It caused no comment. Over drinks each hearer related like experiences, some worse, some better. He found that, apparently:

> There is passing through Tokyo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Peking a steady stream of "round-the-world-for-nothing" artists. I asked the consul what he had to say about it. He swore loudly and whole-heartedly, then broke into rapid speech.
>
> ". . . and the worst of it is, they are spoiling the chances of the poor devils who are really down on their luck. These letter carriers come in with their 'all United States consulates' letters from some high government official and then say they are broke. We have to help them out with lodgings, and even give them steamer passage to get them out of town. Some of them come from wealthy families, have plenty of money on them, but we can't search them to find out, and they won't use it. They want us to use ours. Then some poor sailor stranded in town comes along asking for a hand-out, and we haven't got anything for him. He looks for work and the jobs are all filled with romantic young adventurers who had letters to the managers. He tries to sign up with a ship's crew and finds the ship full up with work-your-passage bummers with influential letters. They got their jobs through disgusted consuls or skippers afraid of their own jobs. These fellows aren't beating their way around the world; they are getting around by imposing on one white man's sense of hospitality to another in an alien land, and doing that by means of letters begged from officials who are careless of what they sign. I'm willing to help a man who is really on the beach, but I hate to be forced to help these society tramps when the majority of them have more money than I will ever see while I hold this job. Damn!"
>
> He grabbed at a cigar and bit at it furiously.
>
> He got quite worked up about it, my friend did.
>
> I asked several more about their experiences and found that I am lucky. Some men more or less well-known have two or three a month to feed and pass along.
>
> This situation exists because of the absolute ignorance of people in America concerning China. They see a few plays which depict scenes in vicious appearing opium dens. Crouching pig-tailed Chinese with long curved knives battle in the flickering light of a paper lantern. This to them is China. They read a few books, written by authors never west of Hoboken. They thrill over word pictures of lonely white men, gazing across hordes of dull-faced, hostile Chinese—camels, temples, pagodas filling in the background. They read anything and believe it, then they know China.

As for the facts in the case, says the writer, there are in Peking over 2,000 English-speaking people. In addition there are a good number of French, some Germans, and a few of every nationality that has a legation in Peking. Also:

> The main streets are lighted with electric

arcs, and the street overhead is a mass of wires put up by the phone companies and the telegraph companies. At regular intervals are the white concrete posts that hold the trolley wires in place. The street traffic is controlled by regular traffic cops. This is necessary on account of the large number of automobiles in Peking.

We residents of these cities have friends—plenty of them. We do not fall on the neck of every stranger with a white skin and sobbingly ask for news of home and mother. The wireless and cable companies keep us well informed on home news.

Meanwhile the old era of open-doored and cheerful hospitality to any one bearing a letter from a friend is passing. No longer does the resident greet the stranger warmly, send coolies rushing after his bags, and insist that the traveler stay right there. No. It is more like this:

The stranger enters effusively.

"I've a letter to you, sir, from your friend, Mrs. Biggs. You remember her, don't you? Mrs. Biggs of Freedom, Iowa?"

"Oh, yes, yes. Is that so? Well, well. Do you know Mrs. Biggs personally?"

"No, not personally, but my mother was a girlhood friend of her husband's family in Freedom, before she moved. They write each other regularly. Mrs. Biggs heard I was coming out here and said you'd be tickled to death to see anybody from home, especially some one that knows friends of yours, so she gave me this letter."

The letter is produced from a thick packet and handed over.

"This is to introduce Willie Spriggs, son of a dear friend of mine. I want you to"—and so forth.

The resident folds the letter and slips it into the envelop.

"H'mm. Well, well. Where are you staying?"

By the gate house in plain sight, waits a riksha with Willie's traveling-bags. He turns to look at them.

"I hadn't decided, quite. You see I am"—this with a pleased smile—"bumming my way round the world. I kind of thought—I thought maybe you'd"—

The thought is never recorded. The disillusioned resident beams falsely.

"Yes, yes, I understand. Saving expenses a bit, eh? I see. Well, I know a nice cheap hotel." (The listener's face falls.) "There you can get good wholesome food and a place to sleep very reasonably. Here, I'll send a coolie along with you to show you the place. Boy! Take this master, Hotel du Nord."

That is the way it goes nowadays. The travelers with personal letters from close friends to close friends are the first to feel the implied rebuke in the conversation on this subject. There is a remedy, and a way to bring your friends together. If you have a friend traveling to the Orient and another one living there, and if you want the two to meet, write the friend living in the Orient a letter stating these facts and send it on by mail.

Finally, this advice to incipient bums: If you want to try to go round the world for nothing, try it. Submerge your identity, if it needs submerging, under a John Doe title, take the money out of your pockets, and start. Take what comes to you. Earn what you get. If you can't stand the gaff, wire dad for funds and go back home. Don't beg and sponge your way on friends of influence. The Far East is getting sick of such poor sports.

THE DANGER LINE
(where gums meet teeth)

The levee safeguards life and property, and thus prevents disaster. *This is the day of prevention.* Civil officials, as well as medical and dental authorities, are designating Danger Lines where all should practice prevention.

Sensitive teeth warn of Acid Decay at THE DANGER LINE

SENSITIVE teeth are a warning. Be careful. Use every means to prevent decay and infection, especially at that vital place, The Danger Line.

It is at The Danger Line, in the tiny V-shaped crevices where gums meet teeth, that food particles lodge and ferment. Acids form which sooner or later destroy the tooth structure. Decay gradually begins. The gums frequently become irritated and sore. Conditions favorable to Pyorrhea may develop. Serious disease, such as rheumatism, heart and kidney trouble, often results from the infection due to decay.

Your dentist will tell you that Milk of Magnesia is a *safe*, scientific means of counteracting acids which attack the teeth and irritate the gums. *Squibb's Dental Cream is made with Squibb's Milk of Magnesia.*

Use it regularly and you can safeguard your teeth against Acid Decay, allay sensitiveness, lessen the peril of Pyorrhea, strengthen tender gums and promote a hygienic condition of the entire mouth. Buy Squibb's Dental Cream—*today*.

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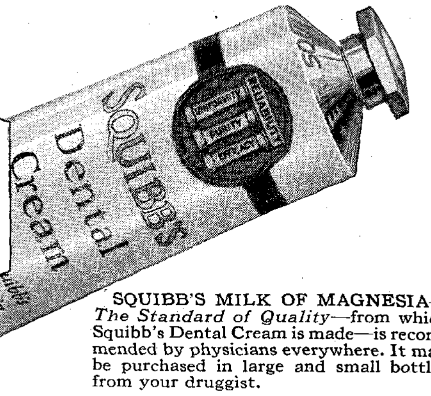

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE BIG LEAGUE TEAMS?

WINTER REPAIRS WERE NEGLECTED in the case of most of the Big League teams, complains a captious baseball writer, with the result that most of the aggregations are at present in need of some tinkering. The magnates announced last October numerous improvements to their ball clubs, according to this critic; and up to the present time, when it is spring in the Southern training camps at least, and the sound of the hold-out is heard in the land, "the eager fans have waited, pulsing and palpitating, for the said improvements to take place." The fact is, announces the writer, W. A. Phelon, one of the regular contributors to *Baseball* (New York) the magnates refuse to do much rebuilding in mid-winter. "Why don't they shift their surplus material around?" he asks. "One magnate, for instance, may have two first basemen, both A-1 performers, and he has as much use for two first basemen as a tom-cat has for an extra tail." Following up his hypothetical case, Mr. Phelon sets forth and argues:

MARCH
BLOOD GOOD

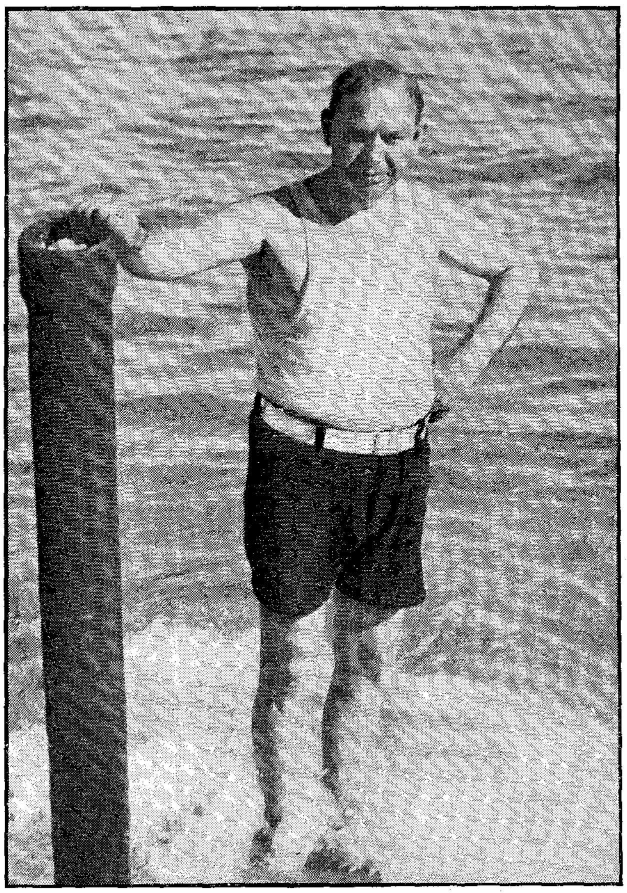
SEASONABLE OFFERINGS FROM STATION BB

—*Baseball* (New York).

> He has the two first basemen, needs an outfielder, and he needs a pitcher. Meanwhile, another magnate has too many outfielders, but needs a first baseman and a pitcher. A third magnate has an abundance of pitchers, and needs no men at all. Why not make a three-cornered deal, whereby No. 1 trades a first baseman to No. 2, and gets an outfielder; No. 2 acquires a first baseman, gets rid of an outfielder, and No. 3, not needing players, sells both No. 1 and No. 2 a pitcher for cash?
>
> Common sense would dictate such proceedings. Business policy should suggest such doings—the stronger the clubs, the better the race, and the more gate-money. But the magnates won't make any trades, won't sell superfluous stock, and trust to the Little God of Luck that their veterans will all be fit and powerful when the season starts.
>
> The ways of the magnates are strange, and past all understanding.
>
> And so the magnates wobbled along through the winter, without any wholesale trades or sales. A few comparatively unimportant players were exchanged; a few Minor Leaguers of attractive class were promoted. The trade by which the Browns got Bush, Gaston, and Giard for Urban Shocker attracted most attention and created the most comment. Much chatter also attended the transfer of Dutch Ruether to Washington over the waiver road.

As the teams look, at this time of writing, in the opinion of Mr. Phelon, they seem to have these requirements—or shaky spots which must soon be reinforced:

> The Athletics have direful need of at least one more infielder who can hit. They seem to have acquired an outfielder who can slug, and the purchase of Groves has greatly helped their pitching power.
>
> The Boston Red Sox need two hard-hitting infielders, one of them a capable understudy for all the inner positions. Two strong young pitchers are also greatly wanted by this aggregation.
>
> The Chicago White Sox are expected to advance rapidly with Eddie Collins as the new pilot, but some of the important cogs have grown rusty. At least one slugging infielder should be secured; one powerful right-hand pitcher and one new southpaw; a topnotch catcher would be welcome, and the club probably has him—Bischoff of Fort Worth.
>
> Cleveland's pitching force needs considerable help, and the transfer of Coveleskie to Washington indicates a determination to replace the older boys with new blood.

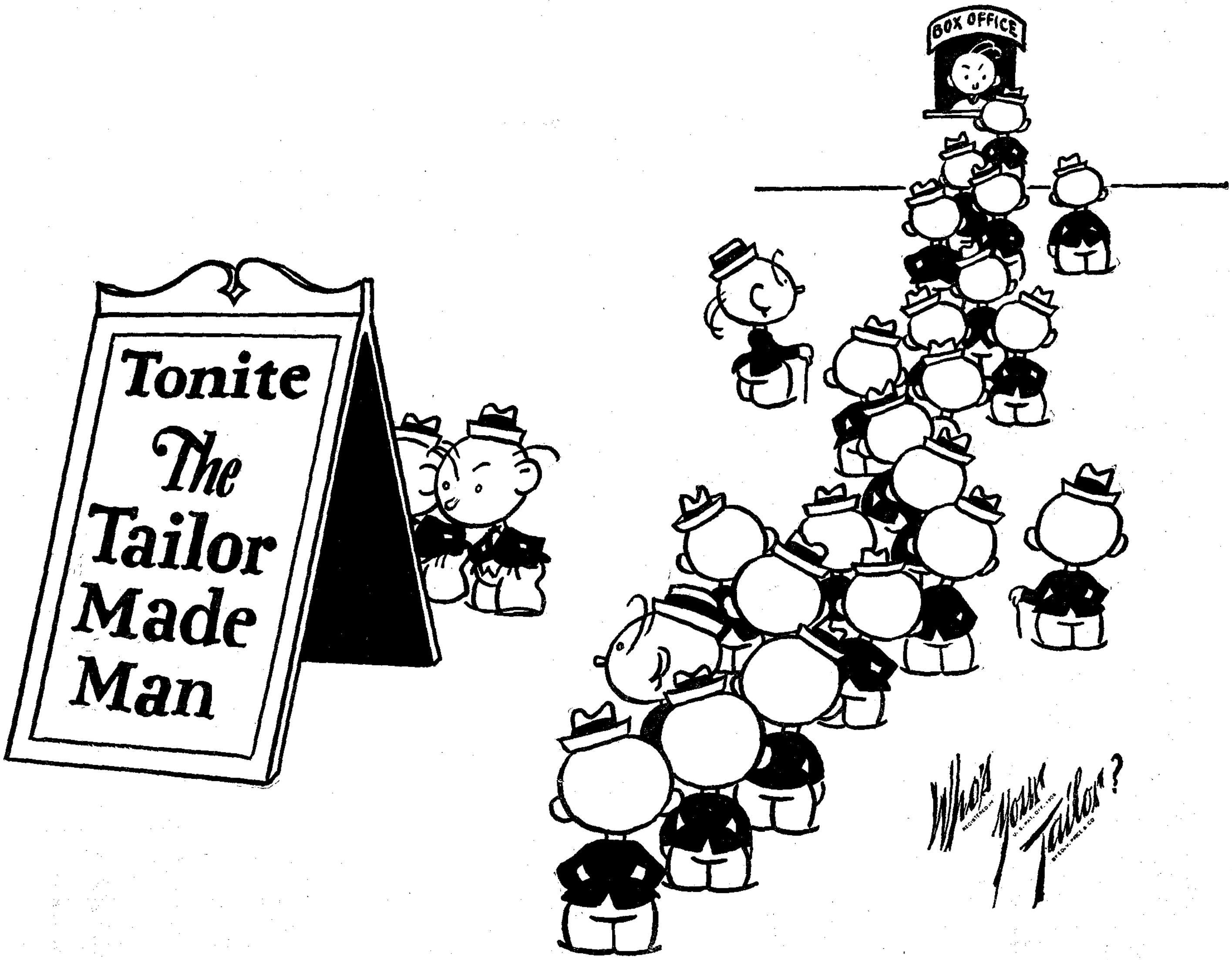


P. & A. photograph

FAR FROM POP-BOTTLES AND THE MADDING CROWD

Umpire W. J. (Bill) Klem of the National League is here shown among the balmy breezes of Miami, Florida, about to take a February dip.

Ty Cobb, early in the winter, was supposed to be seeking Fonseca and Caveney, of the Reds, says Mr. Phelon, to do service on his infield. The *Baseball* critic comments:



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"Dress Well and Succeed"

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CHICAGO, U. S. A.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

Fonseca might do well on first base, but what need of Caveney with Rigney and Tavener on the roster? One new outfielder, able to step gaily on the bases, would help the Tigers in no small degree.

The Yankees acquired Steve O'Neill over the waiver route, so it is said. And, two or three years ago Steve was rated as one of the greatest maskmen in the game! With the return of Earl Combs to health, Huggins isn't worrying about his outfield, but good old Deacon Scott can't go on forever, and the pitching staff needs help in a hurry. Guess Carl Mays and the .690 percentage he rolled up at Cincinnati wouldn't help the Yankees now!

The Browns are basing revived hopes on Joe Bush and the two young pitchers who come with him. Giard, especially, has been given a lot of boosting. The flinging department needs assistance, and, as is the case with most of the clubs, one more infielder, who can hit, will be a blessing.

Stanley Harris seems to be counting on ancient pitchers to carry the World's Champions through to another banner. Gregg, Coveleskie, and Ruether—think of it, with Johnson, Martina and Zachary holding over! One of the earliest holdouts of the season was McNeely, whose hit decided the last game and the laurels of the World's Series. He'll be in line all right—and it wouldn't hurt if he could bring a few young pitchers from the coast when he reports. Some of the antiques on the champion team are going lame by July, and new blood may prove a godsend to the club.

The Boston Braves, needing help on the hill, on the infield, and in the suburbs, are trying desperately to obtain new men by trade or purchase, but so far have had little fortune. That team was in a bad way at the finish of the 1924 campaign, and seems to have gained small strength during the off-season.

"Dazzy" Vance is demanding an $18,000 salary from Squire Ebbets. The good Squire is striving valiantly to patch up spots that will grow weak and feeble during the coming campaign, and has captured two or three promising specimens to be groomed for the future. "Dazzy's" demand, it is said, put the Squire in a state of semi-coma—no, no, not semi-comma!

The Cubs have signed Gibson, Pittsburgh's former manager, as coach and aide to Billy Killefer. Late reports have it that Charlie Hollocher's health is not yet satisfactory, and that the Cubs need both a shortstop and a third baseman, as Killefer intends to transfer Barney Friberg to the outfield. Two or three junior infielders are on the list, and one of them may compete with Spark Plug Adams for the shortstop's berth. If an infielder is so badly needed, why didn't the Cubs make a play for Caveney? Arnold Statz, it is announced, is on the block, and waivers have been asked for the fast collegian, who had a batting slump last summer.

John McGraw persistently declines to part with either George Kelly or Bill Terry. He needs pitchers—John would give a good deal for a pitcher who could go as much as seven innings—but he won't trade for one. Altho Johnny Watson was a big percentage winner in 1924, McGraw has just had him waived out of the fast company and sent him to the A. A. circuits. Curious that nobody would grab Watson—a real pitcher, but, so it is said,

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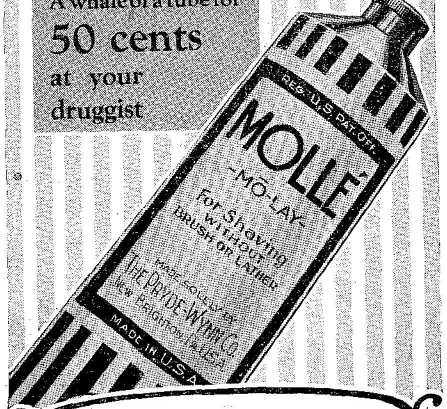

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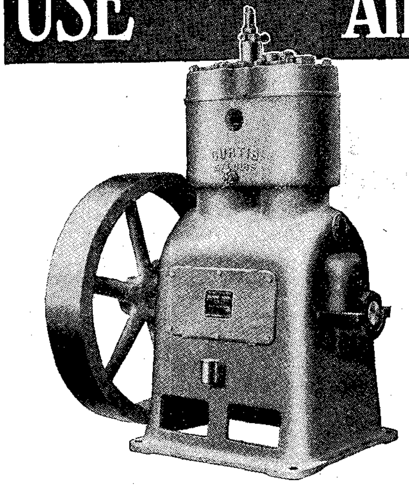

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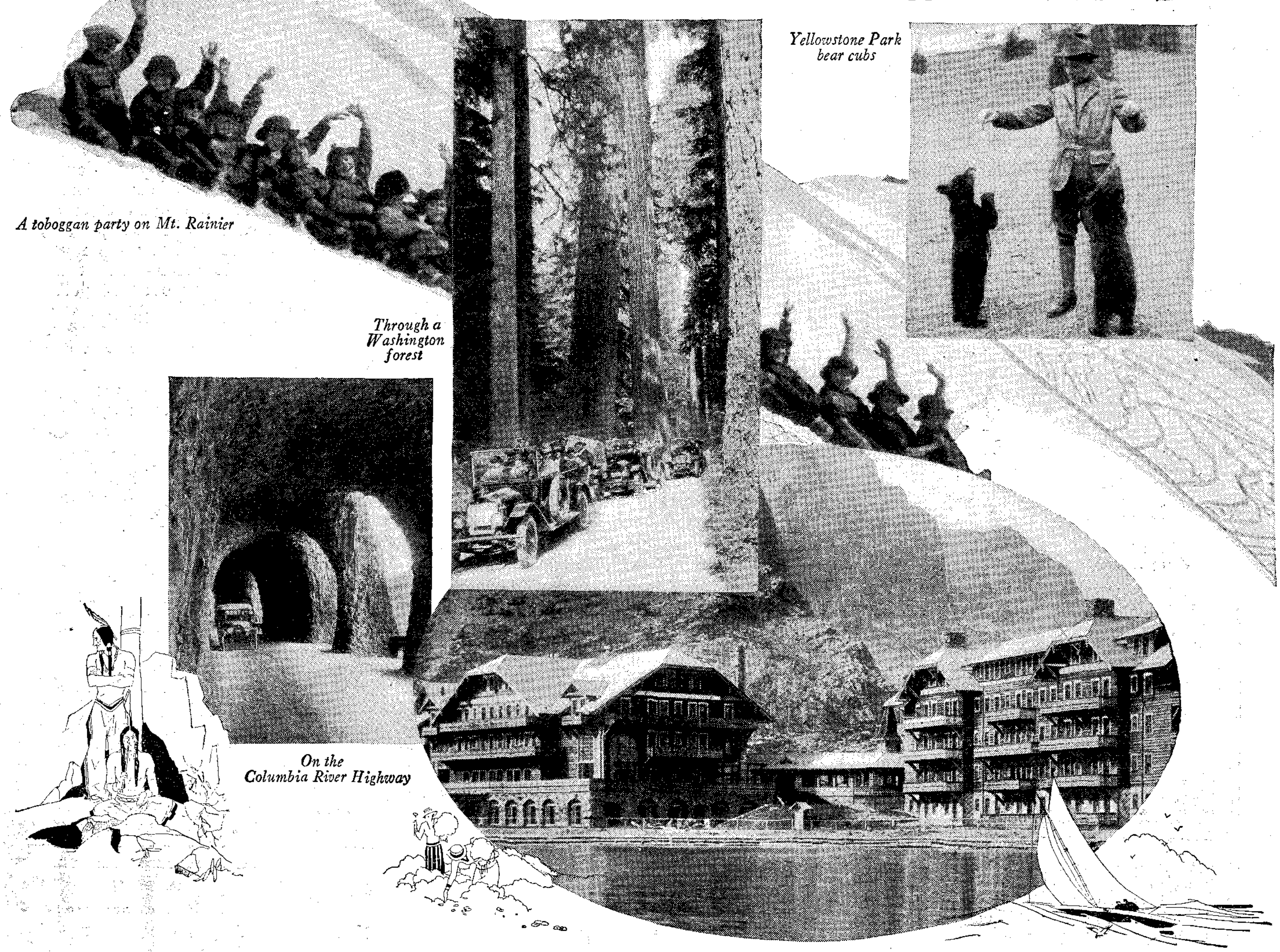
BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

PACIFIC NORTHWEST



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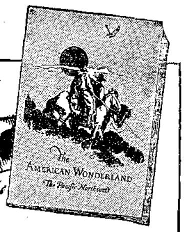

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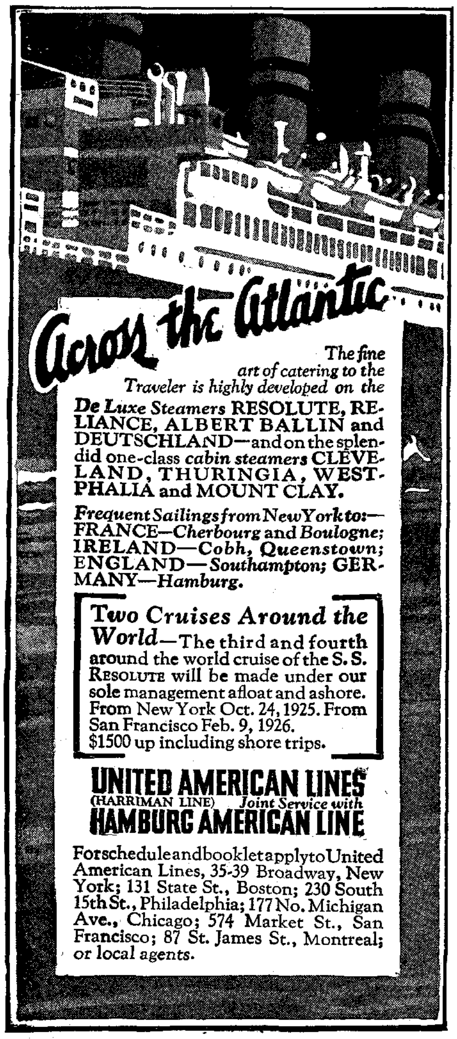

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

not fond of discipline and strict regulations. McGraw says Heinie Groh will again act as third baseman.

Art Fletcher has been doing a little weeding out and collected a few promising people. Nelson Hawks, who had one Big League chance and went away for more experience, looks as if he would surely stick around this time, and will be a big help to the Phils—but Arthur needs at least three more, all of them able to hit and run; also at least three pitchers who can stem the tide of a brisk attack.

The Reds are trying to part with Fonseca and Caveney, two fine infielders who were in poor health last season, due to repeated injuries. Both of these men, with some other club, might prove veritable wonders. Billy Zitzmann, one of the best men in the International League, has been purchased; the Reds, it is understood, gave $30,000 for him—and, a few years back, they had him for nothing! The Reds tried hard to get Johnny Neun, a sensational young first baseman away from Detroit, but there was nothing doing, and so Rube Bressler will start on first. This club, as now equipped, needs some young understudies for battery work both catchers and pitchers—otherwise, it is well outfitted.

Four catchers, thirty-two pitchers, twelve infielders, and six outfielders would be valuable reinforcements for the Major League teams, but not over half that number—say twenty-eight young men in all—will stick or be properly adjusted to their rightful places by April 14. Baseball is a funny world.

A RACING DOG OF THE ALASKAN TRAILS

THEY were great dogs who took the diphtheria antitoxin over the snow and ice into Nome; and one reason that they were great dogs, announces an authority on Alaskan life, is because of the annual races between dog-teams in that part of the world. They are great races, and they bring out great dogs. Balto, who led the final relay of the antitoxin "mush" into Nome, was a leader among a hundred, everybody agrees, and he has received the praise of the world, not to mention a stone monument in his home town. But there was another dog, called Baldy, who could have led the team as well as Balto did, given the chance, says William MacMillan in *Sportlife* (Philadelphia). Baldy is now a legend in the Northland, retired, with honor, to California, where he died and now rests in peace. His greatest achievement was in the field of sport, for he became a great leader of racing teams. Like many a human hero, his rise was from such humble beginnings, and under such handicaps, as to be spectacular. As Mr. MacMillan tells the story in his current series of articles called "Dogs of the North":

Along the trail outside the mining camp of Golconda, which is near Nome in Alaska, came the famous Allan and Darling team of racing dogs driven by "Scotty" Allan, perhaps the greatest dog driver of all

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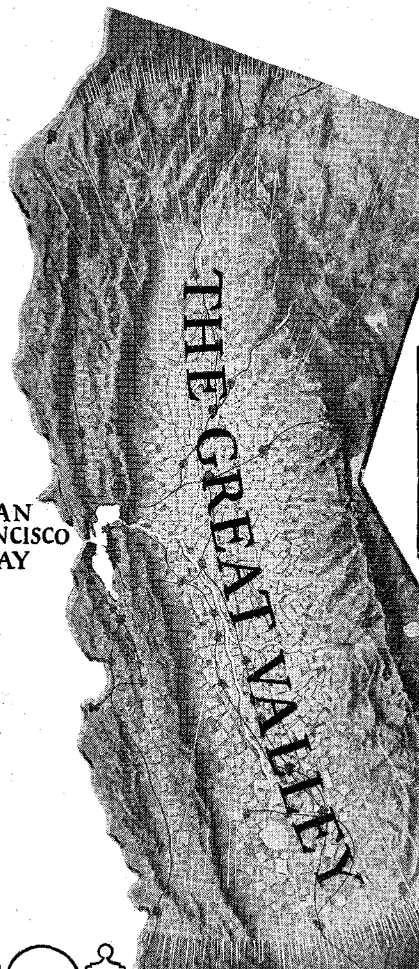

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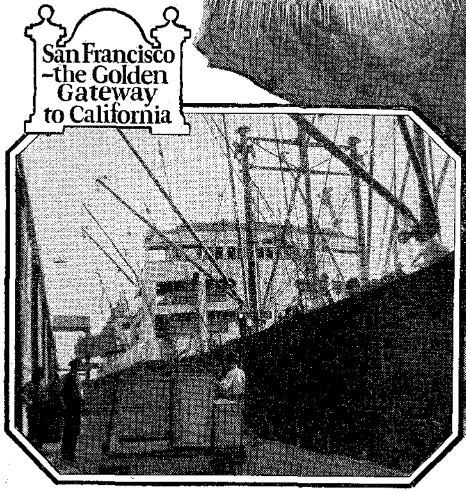

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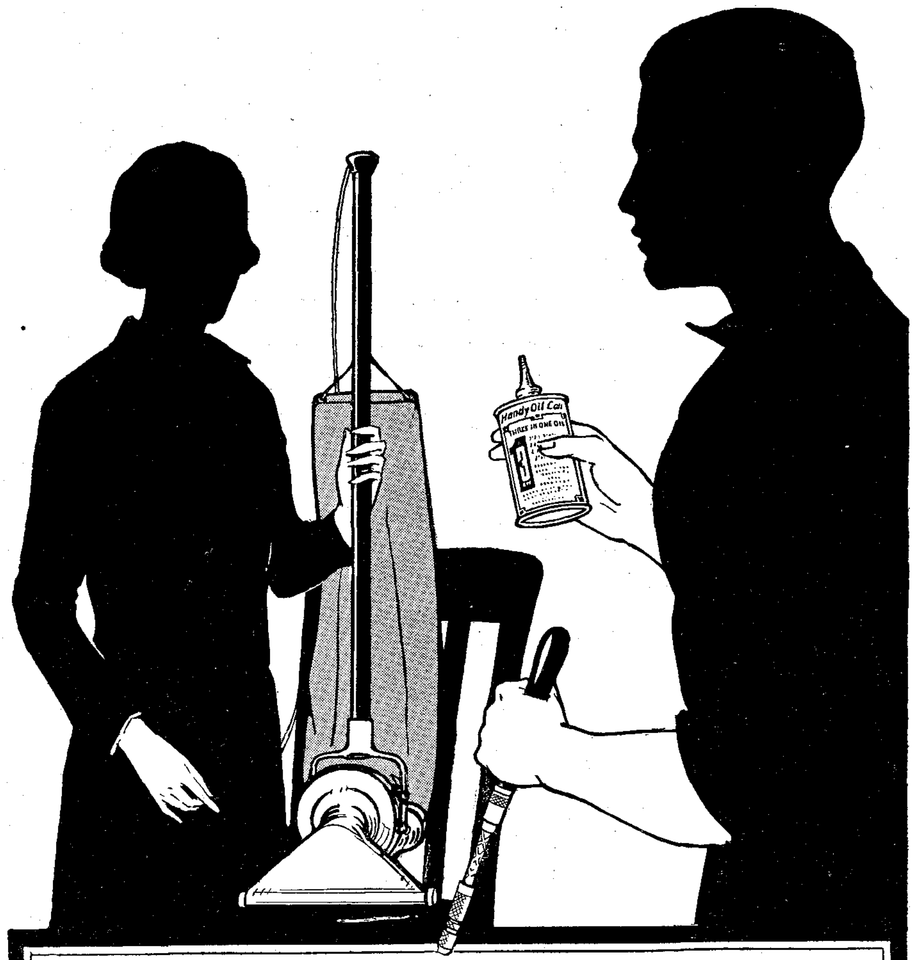

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

time. Mrs. Darling, partner of Allan in the ownership of the kennels and a thoroughly appreciative sportswoman, sat on the sled. Beside the trail a small boy and a scrawny-looking cross-bred malamute dog looked on in admiration. The great racing team came to a halt. The woman noticed that the little fellow had been crying. The boy was invited to get on the sled, which was an honor beyond wildest dreams. Then an effort was made to get the scrawny-looking dog on, but this brought indignation from the boy, and the dog ran alongside.

The racing team was being groomed for the big events of the winter when all Alaska keys up for the great tests of endurance on the trail that have been so great a factor in the development of that marvelously hardy breed of dogs.

As the racing dogs sped along Mrs. Darling, woman-like, wormed from the boy a confession of the trouble that had made him cry. His father had been killed in a mining accident; his mother was doing the camp washing to make a living; the dog was cordially disliked by everyone in the camp except a prospector named Moose Jones, and the dog disliked every one except the boy and Moose Jones. The dog's name was Baldy, and to cap a long series of troubles that day the boy had been given money by his mother to buy himself a pair of shoes, her a pair of gloves, and the camp cook had also given him some money for odds and ends that were needed. Arrived in Nome, Baldy had been caught by the town dog-catcher, and the boy had paid all his mother's and the cook's money to save Baldy. Now he was returning without shoes, gloves, supplies or money, but he had Baldy.

An idea came to him. Baldy was a good dog, a strong dog. He extolled Baldy's merits to the woman at great length and lied to her, telling her that the reason Baldy looked so scrawny was because he hadn't been eating well. Later he broke down completely and confessed that the reason he had not been eating well was because there was not enough to eat. And things would be worse. Wouldn't she buy Baldy from him so that the dog could have a good home and have a chance in the world, and also so that he could give his mother back the money?

Mrs. Darling had ideas of her own and so did "Scotty" Allan, but they were tender-hearted. How much did the boy want for Baldy? Ten dollars. That would not be enough. They offered him twenty-five dollars for an option and he could keep Baldy. Sly winks were exchanged.

To their surprize the boy would not accept it for an option. He loved Baldy and wanted to keep him, but his mother didn't want Baldy. It cost money to feed him. And besides, Baldy would never have a chance that way, and he would be hungry often and the men at camp would kick him.

Mrs. Darling and "Scotty" melted. The boy got off the sled, bent low to hug and kiss the great animal, and ran off with the tears streaming down his little face. Thus Baldy came into the Allan and Darling kennels at Nome, and came to be called Baldy of Nome. Some of the finest dogs in all Alaska were in that kennel, massive wolf-dogs, Jack McMillan, the "man killer" that only "Scotty" Allan or Mrs. Darling dared drive, a dog whose fangs had been broken off by some earlier driver who feared him; Stubby, the old huskie who had been the greatest lead dog of them all; Mego and others. Strangely, only old Stubby had any use for Baldy, the timid.

At Nome each year a Juvenile Sweepstakes race is held in the autumn. It is a comparatively short race for boys. Ethics demand that in this race none of the dogs which have proven themselves in the big events can be used. At last a use was found for Baldy here, continues Mr. MacMillan, for—

George Allan, son of "Scotty," selected Baldy for one of his wheelers in this race. For the other wheeler he had an old, half-bred setter huskie. His lead dog was named Spot, half pointer and half huskie. There were two well-known flaws in this team. The old setter hated Eskimos, and would leap to attack one at any opportunity. Spot's faultiness was that even in the midst of a race his bird-dog instincts would never down. The sight or scent of a ptarmigan, which is the white partridge of the North, would halt him on point.

Be it known that the most important dog in a team is the leader. Upon his sagacity and trustworthiness often depends the very life of the driver. Next in importance is the wheeler which is hitched close to the sled.

Half-way through the race, out on the frozen tundra, while George Allan's team was holding second place, an Eskimo appeared with a bunch of ptarmigan over his shoulder. Spot, the leader, immediately forgot the race and went on point. The old setter struggled to get at the Eskimo. Only Baldy held steady. The lead dog then tried to close on the ptarmigan and joined the setter, the two of them struggling to pull the sled toward the Eskimo. But Blady braced his feet and refused to budge. The old setter turned and bit Baldy through the ear. A less patient dog would have fought back and only those who have seen these sharp-fanged dogs of the North in battle can appreciate how helpless their boy driver would have been under the circumstances miles from town. But Baldy did not retaliate. At last by sheer strength he dragged the others in the direction intended.

When the other dogs tired, Baldy forced them on, and literally hauled them through to the finish, victors. For the first time Mrs. Darling gave some approval to the presence of Baldy in the kennel and all Nome heard how this untried dog had practically won the Juvenile Sweepstakes alone.

The first great test in the brilliant career that made Baldy of Nome the world's most famous dog came in the running of the Solomon Derby, a race of nearly seventy miles. On the morning of the race Kid, the superbly intelligent leader of the team, was found dead. In some fashion his collar had caught when he leapt in the kennel, and he strangled.

Against the advice of Mrs. Darling and every one else, records Mr. MacMillan:

"Scotty" Allan put Baldy in the lead. Twenty-five miles out in the frozen wilderness, Allan leaned forward as he loped in back of the team to look at the lashings of the sled. The next moment he was lying in the snow, unconscious with a big gash in his head where it had struck an iron post

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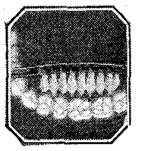

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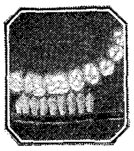

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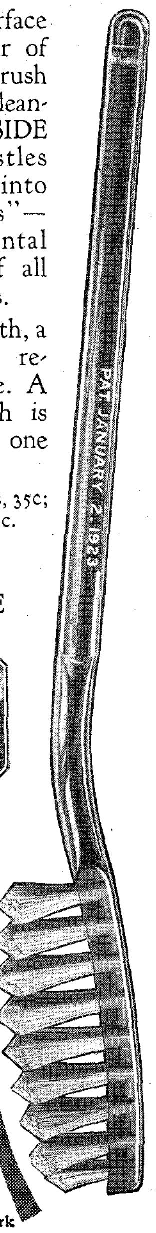

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

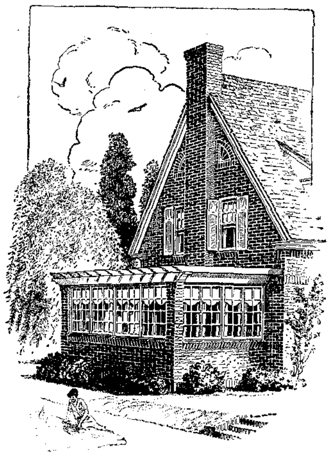
driven into a snowdrift to mark the trail. The team went on for a distance of, perhaps, two miles. Then Baldy became uneasy. Perhaps instinct told him that "Scotty" was not following. He stopt and looked back, then turned and defied the rest of the dogs, forcing them to turn and follow him back until they found Scotty unconscious in the snow. Baldy licked his face until consciousness returned and "Scotty," still dazed and bleeding, crawled onto the sled. Then Baldy turned and not only resumed the trail, but led the team to victory, carrying the burden of the man on the sled, while the other drivers with their big leads obtained as a result of Scotty's accident, ran beside their teams.

Still there were those who refused to believe in this ugly malemute. Only "Scotty" and the boy who had given him up originally had faith. And the day of the All-Alaska Sweepstakes was drawing near. Frantically the others interested sought a fitting leader to replace the dead Kid at the post of honor with the Allan and Darling team. The day of the race came and their efforts were fruitless. Then "Scotty" announced his decision. Over that grueling 400-odd miles of ice and snow through the bitter wilderness Baldy would carry the hope of victory. The greatest trail dogs in all the northland were in that event, including the famous Siberians which had been twice victorious and held the record of a little more than seventy-two hours.

What a race that was! For the first two hundred miles Scotty's team trailed and then rested at the half-way mark for several hours. All activity had stopt at Nome. The schools were closed. Indians, whites and Eskimos had come from hundreds of miles around, and the men from the Golconda camp were there to jeer at the chances of Baldy, the ugly half-bred malemute. Only the boy and Moose Jones, the man who alone had been friendly to Baldy in the early days, did not jeer. It was Moose Jones with gold claims that were beginning to pan out, who bet a thousand dollars in gold-dust at even money that "Scotty's" team with Baldy in the lead would win. At the time the bet was made they were far in the rear.

And then when the race was three-quarters over word came down the trail by the lone telephone wire that Baldy had stiffened up and collapsed, was unable to continue, his feet broken open and bleeding. How those men from the Golconda camp jeered Moose Jones, and one of the worst offenders made it a personal issue, taunting Moose Jones until Jones bet one of the richest claims in all Alaska against the taunter's claim that "Scotty's" team would still win.

A hundred miles up the trail a dramatic incident was being enacted. Frantically Scotty massaged Baldy's legs while the big leader whimpered with the pain. At last "Scotty" saw that it was hopeless. As he arose Baldy also struggled up and dragged himself to the lead of the team, game to the core and eager to be on the way. But it was hopeless, and "Scotty" lifted Baldy onto the sled. As he was placing another dog in the lead Baldy crawled off the sled and again went to the front of the team. Time was speeding and the other teams increasing their lead. "Scotty" picked Baldy up and put him in a huge bag carried for the purpose, then



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placed him on the sled, for the rules of these great dog races decree that the driver must bring in every dog dead or alive.

Deprest and evidently hopelessly beaten, "Scotty" started off. A few miles the team went on, then, as Mr. MacMillan tells the story, "Scotty" heard something rip:

He turned and saw Baldy emerging from the bag. Desperately the great leader dragged himself to the front of the team, snarling at the dog that had been given his place. "Scotty" stopt. As things stood, he was defeated. This exhibition of gameness won his heart. Beaten, anyhow, it might as well be with his team as it had been at the start. They were heading out over the glare ice of Bering Sea on the final stage of the race. He stopt the team, unhooked the new leader and put Baldy back at the front. Then the canton flannel dog moccasins were fastened on the feet of the team to protect their bleeding pads, and the green netting was wrapt about their heads to save their eyes from the terrible glare of the sea ice. Slowly Baldy moved at first, then gradually more freely as the exercise loosened those stiffened muscles, a thing that massage had failed to do. A few miles and Baldy was racing at terrific speed, sensing the fact that only the most desperate of efforts would stave off ignominious defeat. Even the endurance of "Scotty" could not hold that pace, and he was forced to jump on the runners of the sled and ride. There was a short cut through a wild, terrible region of rocky heights at the sea's edge. Baldy turned to it and Scotty gave him that last fighting chance for victory. But even the sharp-clawed dogs could not scale those heights. Then "Scotty" put the sharp shod "creepers" on his feet and grasped Baldy's collar. Baldy managed to get a foothold and with the man dragged the rest of the team and the sled through that wild, fierce region.

Thirty miles from the finish they caught the next team. "Scotty" was riding the runners again. There was no whipping, no shouted commands, only a word or two of coaching and urging now and then. This race was out of "Scotty's" hands. It was Baldy's race.

At the finish line in Nome the boy who had given Baldy up long ago was waiting, hoping for a vindication of his faith. And Moose Jones, the man who had bet his all, his whole mining claim and promised that if he won the boy should go down to the States to school and college, was waiting also.

Again word came in over that lone telephone wire. The Siberians were in the lead, far ahead. "Scotty" Allan was in the race once more with Baldy back in the traces but hopelessly beaten. "Scotty" was coaxing his team to prove that "you long-legged malemutes and setter-huskies are better than a lot of short-legged Siberians."

At intervals messages came in along that telephone wire. Baldy had gone crazy apparently, and was literally dragging the rest of the team up past one team after another. They were within sight of the pace-setting Siberians, but they could not hope to overcome that enormous lead in the few miles remaining. The Siberians were racing at top speed. Baldy had cut the lead of the Siberians in half. Baldy had worked the other dogs of his team into a frenzy. Allan was merely riding the runners aware that he was helpless to aid—

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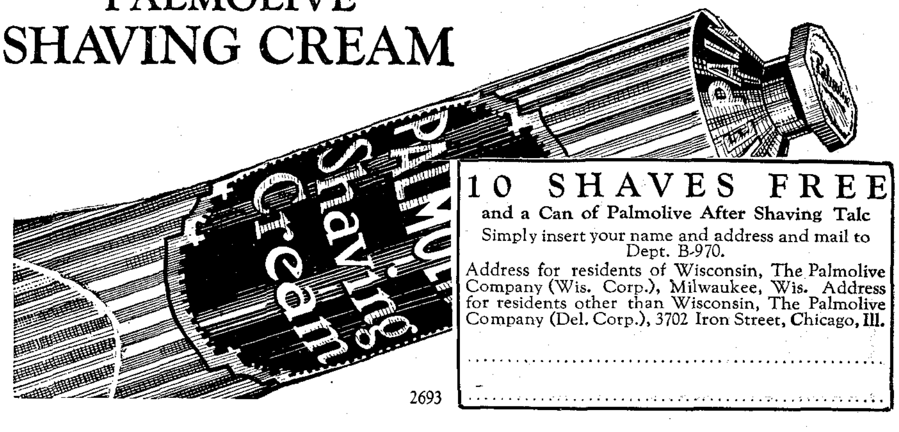

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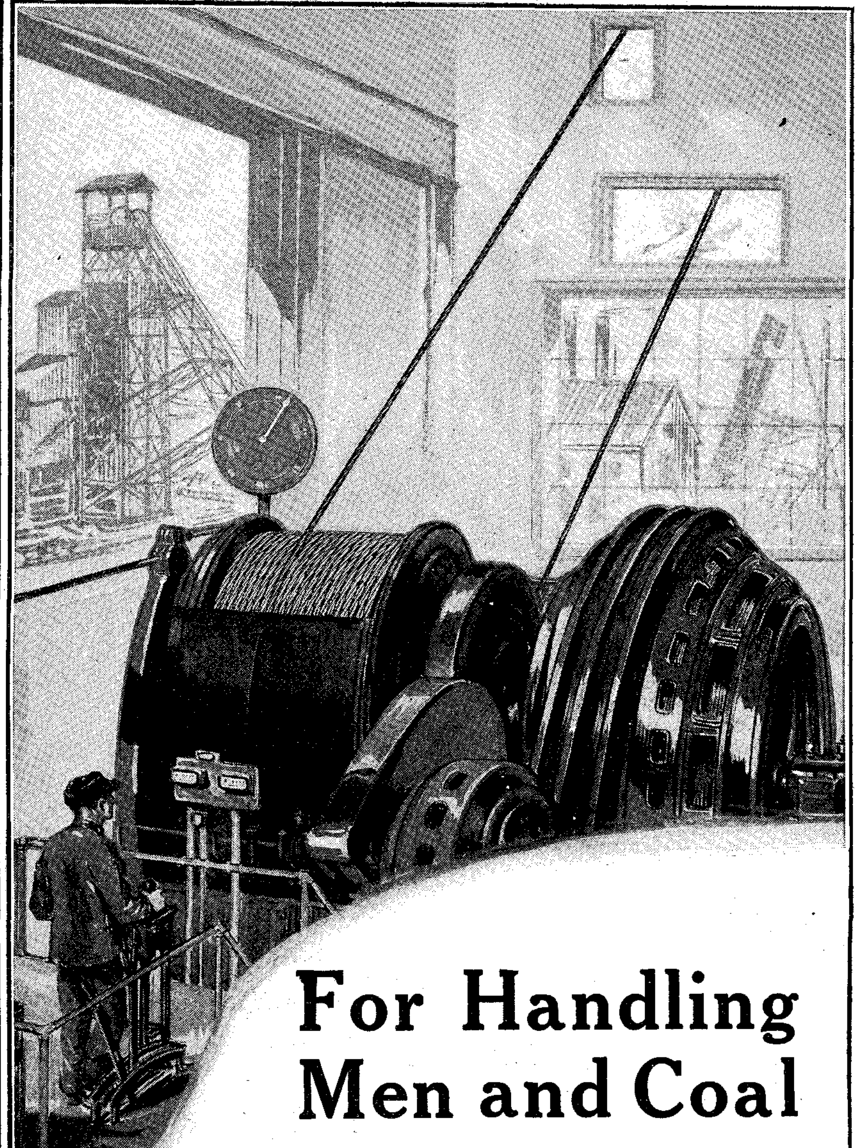

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

everything depended on Baldy. The pace was furious. The driver of the Siberians was using the whip. It was going to be a neck-and-neck finish between Baldy's team and the Siberians. They were side by side; Baldy had taken the lead and was breaking trail too fast for "Scotty" to run in front and pack down the snow. That lead was increasing. Indians, whites and Eskimos, thousands of them from all over the North, were gathered and lined each side of the finish. Here came "Scotty" Allan's team with Baldy plunging on, dragging the others, his heavy muzzle sheathed in ice that had formed from his own jetting breath, the moccasins ripped from his bleeding paws that had broken a trail for the others through the ice-crusted snow. The crowd surged in and bedlam broke loose as the most dramatic dog-race ever run in the whole North country was finished with "Scotty" Allan and Baldy conquerors over the record-holding Siberians.

But that was not all, tho briefly it tells the story of the greatest lead dog the North has ever known. Three times again Baldy of Nome led "Scotty" Allan's team to triumph in the All-Alaska Sweepstakes, most grueling of all dog-races.

You may ask, suggests the writer, whether that marks the highest purpose of the dog of the North. The answer was to be found in Baldy himself. There could be no mistaking the fact that he had no use for those of his own kind whose only claim to fame was their speed in a race. As for his general character, continues Mr. MacMillan:

> First and last Baldy was a work dog, of a breed that can exist only because of their ability to toil for man in a region where nothing but the dog can survive and perform the needed tasks.
>
> Descended from those whose work in life was to haul freight to the mining camps, Baldy rose to the utmost heights, and passed along those superb qualities of intelligence to his sons. In the Great War, seventeen of his offspring were the leaders of teams that were taken overseas to haul French mountain artillery through the otherwise impassable snows of the Vosges Mountains, and the French Government offered any price desired for Baldy. But "Scotty" Allan's terse reply was, "Baldy is not for sale."
>
> To-day Baldy of Nome sleeps beneath the rosebushes in the California garden of "Scotty" Allan, who has come "outside" to rest after those long years spent in the land of the snows beyond the Aleutian ridges. But in the Northland the name of Baldy is not forgotten. The tales of his greatness are still an inspiration. And the results of it are manifest. Rarely do you see an Eskimo now driving a team of half-grown and starved pups, for they know that from such as these came Baldy of Nome, the dog that repaid "Scotty" Allan well for a little kindness.
>
> And the story of Baldy has been repeated a thousand times over by unsung and unknown dogs far back in the hinterland of the bush where the life of a man so frequently depends on the sagacity and the gameness of some lead dog in whom he has placed his utmost trust when the long snows rage.

SOME SPRINGTIME "CARDINAL POINTS FOR GOLFERS"

WITH the "every-day golfers" of the country about to fling their winter garments of repentance for last year's faults into the fire of spring, Ernest R. Whitcombe, called "Great Britain's golfer of the year," is induced to offer a few words of consolation and advice. "Basic truths for the benefit of the every-day golfer, of whom there are hundreds of thousands in the world, " he calls his offering, "and who are the backbone of the game." The sins of these golfers are many, as viewed by the experts, but at the same time, "every-day golfers" appear to be distinctly worth saving, for, says Mr. Whitcombe, "if their support were withdrawn, golf would die of anemia, for the relatively few plus and scratch players could not possibly keep the game on its feet." Consequently, says Mr. Whitcombe, as reported by *Golf Illustrated* (New York):

> It is the business of the professional, and those who have spent a lifetime in an attempt to master the difficulties of golf, to impart the knowledge they have acquired in the furnace of experience, to the men and women anxious to make headway in the game, and to make their golfing lives more interesting and more happy.
>
> Let me begin by issuing a word of warning. I am not a believer in making a god of length; it is a ruinous faith. Tolley, Mitchell, Hagen, and a few others, do hit the ball colossal distances; so very far, in fact, that the golfing world has been drugged into the belief that little else counts so long as the ball is habitually transported to the neighborhood of the three-hundred-yard mark. This is sheer nonsense. Not only is it nonsense, but it is a poison of a very dangerous type; it enters the golfing system to the destruction of the finer points of the game.
>
> Because these men are able to make the game look comparatively easy by hitting the ball "out of sight," it by no means follows that the ordinary golfer will be able to do the same. The vast majority, principally by reason of the lack of the necessary physique, and also because they are not in a position to devote a lifetime to the hitting of a golf ball, will never drive so far as Mitchell, nor with the same accuracy.
>
> Therefore, there is a limit to the distance which the average golfer can reach. Having found out what that distance is, he should never allow himself to be tempted to get beyond it. He may, unconsciously, pass the limit, but that is all for the good, because he will know that the additional yards were obtained not by extra exertion but by sweeter hitting of the ball. Therein lies the secret of successful golf. Progress is not secured by concentrating on the unattainable, but by perfecting the attainable.
>
> Take my own case. I often drive two hundred and thirty yards, but the limit I set myself is two hundred and ten. If I can keep up an average somewhere between the two-hundred-and the two-hundred-and-ten-yard mark, and maintain a firm relationship with the middle of the course, I am perfectly satisfied. This distance is not only sufficient to negotiate all the long carries, but in the majority of cases, sufficient to permit of the green being

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Continued

reached in the second shot, or in the par figure, whatever that may be. Naturally, when circumstances demand it, I sometimes call upon a little of my reserve power, but in these conditions I take particular care to swing slower, rather than faster, and to reserve the extra effort until the last second. In this way I retain not only a clear idea of what I am attempting, but, what is of more importance, I preserve my balance.

Even the two-hundred-and-ten-yard mark is too much to expect every one to aim at, but whatever your limit is, stick to it. Probably you will be outdriven, but do not let that worry you, because if the other fellow deliberately sets out to outdistance you from the tee, more often than not he will be playing his second shot from the rough. The way to pocket the opponent's dollars is to keep your ball on the course, and turn your back on the other man's shots. Play to get the figures and your gains will far exceed your losses.

I have another serious word of caution to offer, and it affects a question of method. For some considerable time men's minds have been saturated with the "straight-left-arm" theory and the open-stance teaching. Both have been sadly overdone. The straight left arm, rigid like a poker, cramps one's swing, and induces body raising in the back left, and a consequent dropping or heaving of the body in the down swing. Both are bad and fundamental faults. The arms should not be held stiffly; they should, in fact, be held loosely, but not flabbily. At one stage of the swing the left arm is straight, but it is not necessarily so either at the address or at the beginning of the swinging movement. There is no rigidity about Hagen or Mitchell when the clubhead is placed behind the ball. Rather they give the impression of the athlete holding his limbs loosely preparatory to a catlike spring.

The straight left arm combined with the too open stance are responsible for more sliced shots than anything I know. At the moment of impact, the clubhead is brought across the ball with a pronounced "cut," like slashing at a suspended potato with a cutlass. Even moderate-length driving is not possible where the "cut" is made, and, moreover, more shots will find resting-places in the rough than on the course.

I desire to lay additional emphasis upon the dangers arising from too open a stance—that is with the right foot in advance of the left. I have very definite and concrete views on the matter of the stance in golf. I am a firm believer in the square as against the open stance for several reasons—(1) because the square stance permits of proper pivoting, which is absolutely essential for good golf; (2) because it eliminates as far as possible the "cut" shot and the resultant slice; (3) because the club goes round smoother, and the position at top of the swing is more likely to be correct. There are other reasons, but these are the chief ones.

Even with the irons and the mashie-niblick I find it easier to keep straight, and impart spin with the square stance as opposed to the open. All the first-class American golfers I have seen stand square to the ball, and I am perfectly certain they would not do it unless they had proved its worth. Therefore, there are four cardinal things to remember—(1) Do not overdo the straight left arm; (2) stand square to the ball; (3) do

Corns
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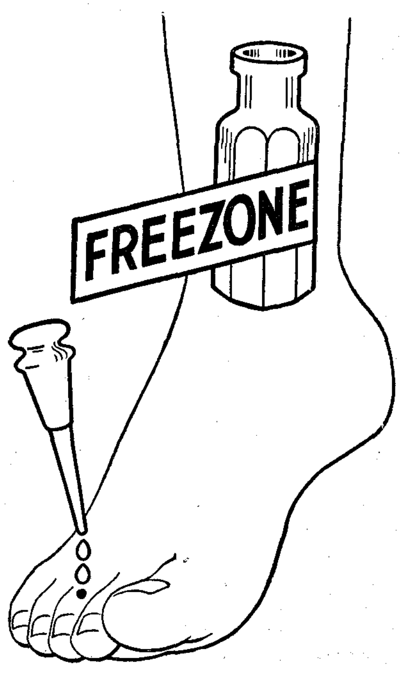

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not swing too upright; a little more round the legs to start with; (4) try and fix a limit to the length of your drive and adhere to it; added length will come more in this way than in any other.

Seasonable advice is also offered by two leading American experts, Hagen and Sarazen, whose opinions are gathered and passed on by *The American Golfer*. Walter Hagen, who beat Mr. Whitcombe, just quoted, by one stroke for the British Open Golf Championship last summer, has some remarks to make on putting. According to Mr. Hagen:

I don't think any other part of golf develops as many pet theories—and as many absurd ones—as putting. I suppose it is because that part of the game seems to be so simple, and yet with the average player proves so hard. To watch a good putter hole the ball on green after green with what looks like machine-like precision and ridiculous ease sets lots of players to thinking that there must be some kind of secret trick to it, and I have had golfers ask me if there wasn't some little special method or formula that will enable the man who knows it to get the ball into the cup.

Of course there is none, unless you want to call a lot of hard, patient practise on good sound principles a secret, which it isn't. The basis of good consistent putting is a smooth, steady, even stroke, and without it any player's game in this department is going to be erratic and unreliable. He may putt well to-day and be badly off to-morrow. And he never can know when he goes out for a round whether he is going to putt very well or very poorly.

And I don't know any way to acquire a smooth, steady stroke without practise. Some folks may get it quicker than others, but they all have to get it themselves. Nobody can give it to them. Of course, in working to get this ease and smoothness, there are certain important features to be borne in mind that will make the task simpler. For one thing, the body must be kept absolutely still. Accuracy and precision are the main things, and if the body moves, it means that the ball will not be hit truly in the exact way the player calculated in lining up the shot.

Another thing is to keep the club swinging low along the ground both on the back and forward swing. If the club is lifted too much, it becomes very hard to make the swing evenly. The club ought to swing on a gradual curve and not a sharp one. Lifting the club up too much will generally result in a jabbing, jerky stroke. Then there must be a follow-through, short, to be sure, but there just the same. In other words, don't allow the hands to come to a dead stop as the clubhead strikes the ball, even tho the action is mostly with the wrists. A loose grip on the club and the eye kept on the ball until it is hit are other contributing factors. But these, especially the latter, are taken for granted. So the most important foundation work a golfer can do toward becoming a good putter is to cultivate a smooth, steady stroke.

Gene Sarazen, almost, if not quite, as famous in the land of driver, putter and par as Mr. Hagen, is especially interested in developing an idea already mentioned by Mr. Whitcombe in the early part of this article—holding back the hitting. Sarazen writes:

If the average golfer actually hit the ball

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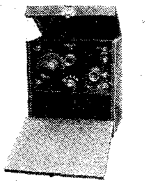

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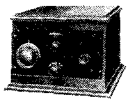

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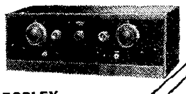

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

as hard as he thinks he does, he wouldn't be worrying about his failure to get the distance he feels he ought to. But the trouble is he doesn't. He only thinks he is "giving it everything he has," when he isn't.

In short, when a player steps up to a ball determined to hit it for all he is worth, one of the first reactions to this thought is that his muscles tighten up like a bowstring, which of itself is bad. Altho there is a distinct hitting effort in it, the stroke is still quite considerable of a swing, and to swing the club properly, the muscles must be pretty well relaxed throughout most of the stroke. The next bad reaction is that subconsciously the player starts to put the force into the stroke too soon. He starts in fact as soon as he begins to bring the club down from the top of the backswing, and if the truth must be known, he actually starts the operation before the club really gets to the top.

Most all golfers have been told that a snap forward of the clubhead through a forearm and wrist action, as the clubhead nears the ball, is what really gives distance. This is the extra force put in on top of that picked up by the general swing of the club. And where the trouble comes most frequently is that the player puts this effort in too soon.

On the other hand, it is almost impossible to delay the hitting too long.

NURMI, WHO BREAKS BOTH RULES AND RECORDS

NURMI walked out on the track eating a big, red apple. A few minutes before, he had hung up a record for the fastest competitive mile ever run on American soil. A little while later, on that same evening, he was to run the 5,000 meters. It was then that the professional running coaches got one of the shocks of their lives. An apple at such a time? Horrible! John D. O'Reilly, veteran coach of Georgetown University athletes, as Robert Harron relates the incident in *The Open Road* (Boston), was the first to spy Nurmi munching contentedly on the forbidden fruit. He clutched Bernie Wefers, the old sprinter, now also a track coach, by the arm.

"Do you see what I see?" gasped O'Reilly. "And he still has 5,000 meters to run!"

Mr. Harron explains and continues:

> If there is anything that is taboo for a track man near the time when he is scheduled to run, even the same day, it is the eating of an apple.
>
> Nurmi finished his apple, and a few minutes later went to the mark for the race in which he ran Willie Ritola into the ground, and clipt a full ten seconds from the former record. The answer is merely "Nurmi is Nurmi."
>
> The superhuman part of the man comes in the remarkable reserve which enables him to run two such superlative races in the same evening. The chief reason for that remarkable reserve is a heart which medical examinations have shown is much smaller than that of the ordinary individual

Raymond - Whitcomb
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and beats, under stress, from 44 to 49 times a minute, as compared with a beat of from 80 to 100 times a minute for the ordinary citizen when he has completed his morning dash for the commuters' train. Running did not develop that unusual heart for Paavo Nurmi. But to the powers of that unusual heart, he has added a singleness of purpose which has made him to-day the most-talked-of athlete in the world, a more outstanding figure in his sport than is John Weissmuller in swimming; William T. Tilden in tennis or Jack Dempsey in boxing.

Nurmi's moments of affability since arriving in this country have been few. Part of that is due, no doubt, to his inability to speak our language, inducing a certain shyness which he attempts to disguise as extreme reticence. He is, however, sincere in his attempt to avoid the glare of publicity. He sees no reason why people should care about him, other than to see him run. For interviews, carried on necessarily through an interpreter, he has no use; for posed photographs, even less. His opinion of American newspaper men and the persistent enterprise they show, if exprest in clean-cut, forceful Finnish, doubtless would be interesting but probably not flattering.

Through every day of his stay here thus far, Nurmi has been a much-pursued individual. Motion picture companies want him to pose for slow movies to illustrate his methods of running. Sculptors have sought to have him as a subject. Magazines and newspaper syndicates have begged him to submit to extensive interviews or to dictate, through his interpreter, articles which they might set forth as his.

That "personal experience" interview for which newspaper syndicates have been pursuing Nurmi, largely without success, since his arrival in this country, seems to have been secured by *The All Sports Magazine* (Chicago). This magazine got the interview, it appears, in a rather roundabout way—that is, by translation from a Finnish magazine called, briefly, *Tyolaisurheilijan Joulu*, which means, in English, *The Sporting Workmen's Christmas*. Nurmi's account of himself runs:

> My parents were opposed to running and all other athletics. My father, being deeply imprest by religion, held that any kind of sport is undesirable to people, and thus he antagonized it accordingly. How lonesome I felt in my youth, when I was ordered to walk to church each Sunday with my father, while other boys had their chance to play outdoors to their heart's content. During later years, however, my parents were not quite so antagonistic toward athletic training.
>
> The first time my attention was called to an actual sport was when I was nine years old. With my playmates I was trying to see through the fence to a field, where other boys were engaged in a race. Those boys, altho not older than we, had their own so-called athletic club. When we made an application to their club they showed themselves very reluctant toward us. Nevertheless, as soon as they could not beat us on longer distances, and, without any training on our part, they changed their opinion about us.
>
> These first trials on the road were a beginning of stern training. Long distance runs, particularly in steeplechase, we had three or four times a week up to 10 kilometers. On these trainings,

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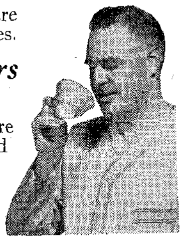
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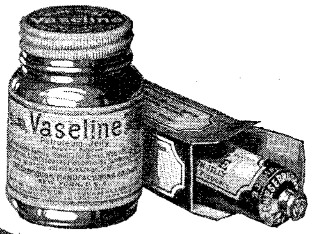

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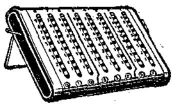

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

a boy about twice as old acted as our trainer. Among the boys of my age, I was able to show little better records than the others. Along these lines we were going on with our training until I was twelve years old. Then our club was dissolved.

After this I passed three years practically without training of any sort. I joined my present association, the Athletic Club of Abo, when I was sixteen years old. Then I began systematic training. In view of my strength I was living, perhaps, altogether too carefully. From twelve years on I was living strictly on greens and vegetables, altho, after my father's death, I should have been thankful for any piece of meat, if that was offered. Coffee, tea, tobacco and liquor were entirely out of the question. At nights I went to sleep exactly at the same hour. My young companions spent their leisure hours, particularly in evenings, in amusement houses, one kind or another. I could not pay even a thought to passing my time in that way. All my spare time was used in walking through the woods or in running.

My first real race was when I was 17. During the next four years my development was somewhat slow but continuous. Then I was called to the army and my development was very rapid. About two years before this I began to drink coffee and tea.

When serving in the army my training on long distances received more attention than ever before. I began to use a watch. Upon time and its relation to my mentality I am always able to determine my ability to run.

I have never used the same speed on a track more than three minutes, altho a watch is always in my hand through the run. All runners, however, do not train themselves in this manner. They must run two-thirds of any given distance before they know anything about their final record on it. On the other hand I can say definitely after two rounds (if a round is about 400 meters) what my time will be finally, even on 10 kilometers, by watching the time on those two rounds. Running in this manner, the energy is not wasted, as it is otherwise running wild.

In a general way I should like to advise anybody who wants to train himself in running to determine on a certain record to be achieved during a summer and that determination must be made early in the spring. Then the training becomes more formidable and the results more convincing. I have always a certain record in view and not merely a victory over my opponents.

Since the summer of 1920 my records have continuously gone upward. In my training there was practically no change. The only exception was made last summer, when I prepared myself for the events at Paris. Then, because there were so many different distances I had to contend with, I changed my training accordingly.

Ability to run does not depend so much upon the number of times of training as it does upon correct training. Many Finlanders who are running superior distances waste their time and energy for nothing. They run on roads and fields, keeping the same speed by the hour in hope of gaining durability. Most attention, however, should be paid to highest possible speed on the distances 400 to 1,500 meters. When these distances are taken several times one

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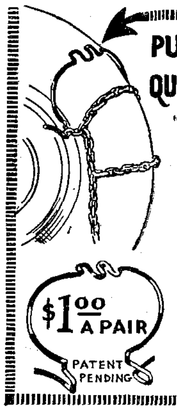

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after the other with the best possible time, it gives more duration than running a great distance on a monotonous road.

Another individual feature of Nurmi's running, which appealed to several American critics, is his method of "warming up." Ever since he came to this country, as Mr. Harron records in *The Open Road:*

> It has been his habit to run three times daily, twice indoors in one of the New York armories, once outdoors in Central Park for conditioning purposes. He followed that routine the day before he ran his first record-breaking race in Madison Square Garden. It is safe to say that there is no coach in the United States who would advise one of his runners to follow that program the day before a race. The answer is: "Nurmi is Nurmi."
>
> The night that Nurmi made his American début, he appeared on the board track about a half-hour before his first race and the keenest of track critics were struck dumb to see him run at least two and a half miles in his "warming-up" work. Then he went out to cover the fastest competitive mile ever run on American soil.

His taciturnity, which has been as remarkable as his running since his stay in this country, was interrupted once at least, recalls the writer, when—

> He consented to be the guest of honor at a banquet given by some Scandinavian people in New York. At that dinner, surrounded by admiring friends of his own and kindred races, Nurmi exploded two widely-spread theories concerning himself. First, he proved by his activities with the knife and fork that he does not live exclusively on dried fish and coarse bread; second, he proved that he could, under the proper circumstances, smile and be agreeable company.
>
> During the dinner conversation he told what is his overpowering ambition. It is to win the Olympic Marathon run of 26 miles in world's record time at the Olympic Games of 1932. He now looks forward to winning four middle distance races at the Amsterdam Olympics in 1928. After that, he will stop running races under ten miles and will train for distance rather than for speed. In 1932, he will be 34 years old, the age at which most Marathon runners have been strongest. Between 1925 and 1928 he hopes to clinch every track record up to 10 miles. He believes that during that time he will run a mile in four minutes. Then he wants to set a Marathon record and go home to Abo to be only a draughtsman.
>
> For any other man who ever lived such a program would be considered the essence of foolishness. But no one who heard Nurmi's words cracked a smile of incredulity. Nor will anyone who has seen this "Flying Finn," this superman, in action on the track. To any goal he may set for himself, no matter how difficult, there is only one discreet answer. That is "Nurmi is Nurmi."

No Imitations Wanted.—Wife—"Would you like some nice waffles this morning, dear?"

Hub—"No, thank you, Helen. They look too much like fried crossword puzzles, and I'm fed up on those."—*Boston Transcript.*

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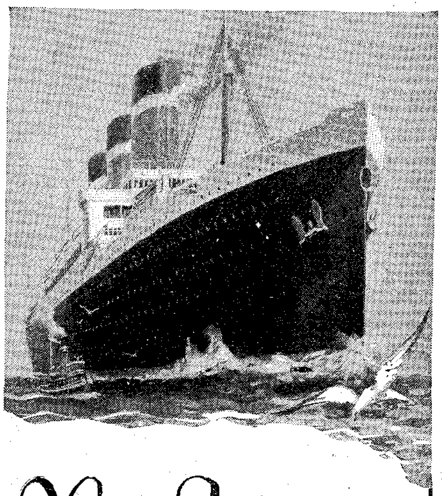

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

LISTENING TO ELECTRONS

UNDER this heading John Elphinstone describes in *Discovery* (London) the results of some interesting recent experiments. New discoveries in electro-magnetic energy are being made every day, he reminds us; and each advance makes it necessary to revise past knowledge in much the same way as the modern chemist has been compelled to remodel the earlier theories of the elements. At the same time our increasing knowledge of radio phenomena, often arising out of experiments originally framed to reach quite another end, has directed the researches of scientists to new paths of observation, some of which have been fruitful in astonishing results. He continues:

> The function of the thermionic valve in wireless practise is now fairly familiar to many, tho comparatively few pause to make themselves acquainted with the phenomena of the electronic flow. The wireless experimenter knows in a rough-and-ready fashion that when the filament of a valve is heated by means of an electric current, a stream of electrons flows from the filament or cathode to the plate or anode, and that the addition of a third electrode or grid makes it possible to control the flow of electrons by varying the potential of the grid with relation to the filament, and it is known that this procedure produces certain definite results. Beyond that point the average experimenter has apparently little desire to go, nor is it particularly necessary that he should. He has been enabled to hear WGY and KDKA, or even more distant stations, and he is content with that phase of his endeavors.
>
> The more advanced investigator is by no means satisfied with mere results. He seeks a more intimate and more minute knowledge of the complex conditions by which these manifestations are surrounded, and in that aspect of research Dr. A. W. Hull, of the General Electric Company's laboratory at Schenectady, and Dr. N. H. Williams, of Michigan University, have just recorded a very remarkable discovery.
>
> They have made audible the blows of the electrons as they impinge like a shower of hailstones on the plate, and they declare that the sound of this invisible bombardment is like the noise of Niagara Falls heard at a distance.
>
> We are brought here to a phase of research which verges on the marvelous. Thomson, Rutherford, Lodge, and others, have enabled us to measure the electron. We know that its mass is so minute that one thousand million million million electrons would have a mass of less than one gram. And Dr. Hull and Dr. Williams have *heard* these electrons at work! Before the theory of the electron was propounded the atom was regarded as the most minute conceivable particle of matter. Sir Oliver Lodge, condensing modern research into a startlingly bold and striking image, has declared that, compared with an atom, an electron would be like a fly in a cathedral.
>
> In a report to the American Physical Society, Dr. Hull and Dr. Williams state that they made their discovery when measuring the electrical charge on the

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electron. The theory of the existence of this noise had been predicated by Berlin investigators, but never proved. Dr. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology, carried the theory of the Schrot effect, as it is called, a stage further, but not to that of its definite establishment. Dr. Hull and his collaborator brought into use amplifiers giving a sound magnification of the order of 100,000 times, and thus not only found decisive proof of the Schrot effect theory, but were able to measure in this way the charge on the electron within an extremely high degree of accuracy.

ONE YEAR'S SCRAPS THIRTEEN MILLION

THE Pennsylvania Railroad system realized from scrap sales during the year 1923 the sum of $12,843,287. This figure represents income from materials actually sold, and does not take into consideration large quantities of material reclaimed from the scrap bins and reissued for use. Says *The Railway Review* (Chicago), quoting in part from *The Pennsylvania News:*

> The greatest part of scrap sales were of scrap-iron and steel, which brought into the company's treasury the sum of $9,455,354, while all other scrap metals was responsible for additional revenue of $2,654,252. Miscellaneous sales, including cinders, old ties, old barrels, etc., amounted to $448,779, and second-hand equipment reached a total of $165,683. For the year's accumulation of waste paper was paid a sum of $84,747, and rope and bagging sales came next on the list with $16,641, while battery elements added $8,509 and rubber scrap $7,922 to the year's fund.
>
> Another item which represents the return of a large sum of money to the railroad annually is the return in good condition of the various containers in which material is received, such as steel barrels, drums, reels, carboys and the like. If they were not cared for and again turned back to the seller in usable condition, approximately $120,000 per year would be lost.
>
> A few months ago the road discovered a market for iron and steel rust, which is accumulated at certain points where steel cars are repaired, and while this material does not bring a very high price, yet, under normal conditions, it can be disposed of profitably. The old tin and galvanized iron, usually seen lying around in dumps and places where waste material has accumulated, is also sold by the railroad, and a very considerable quantity is used for making sash weights.
>
> The railroad company uses a considerable quantity of gold leaf, and the papers in which this gold leaf is shipped (there being a very thin sheet of paper between each piece of gold leaf, the gold leaf being put up in what is known as books), are salvaged after the leaf is used and a certain amount of gold is reclaimed from the papers remaining in the book.
>
> In the item of miscellaneous material is also included a lot of old typewriter spools, or spools upon which typewriter ribbons are received. Old car lumber which is accumulated at freight-car repair yards, in the process of repairs to freight-car equipment, is also sold at many points profitably.

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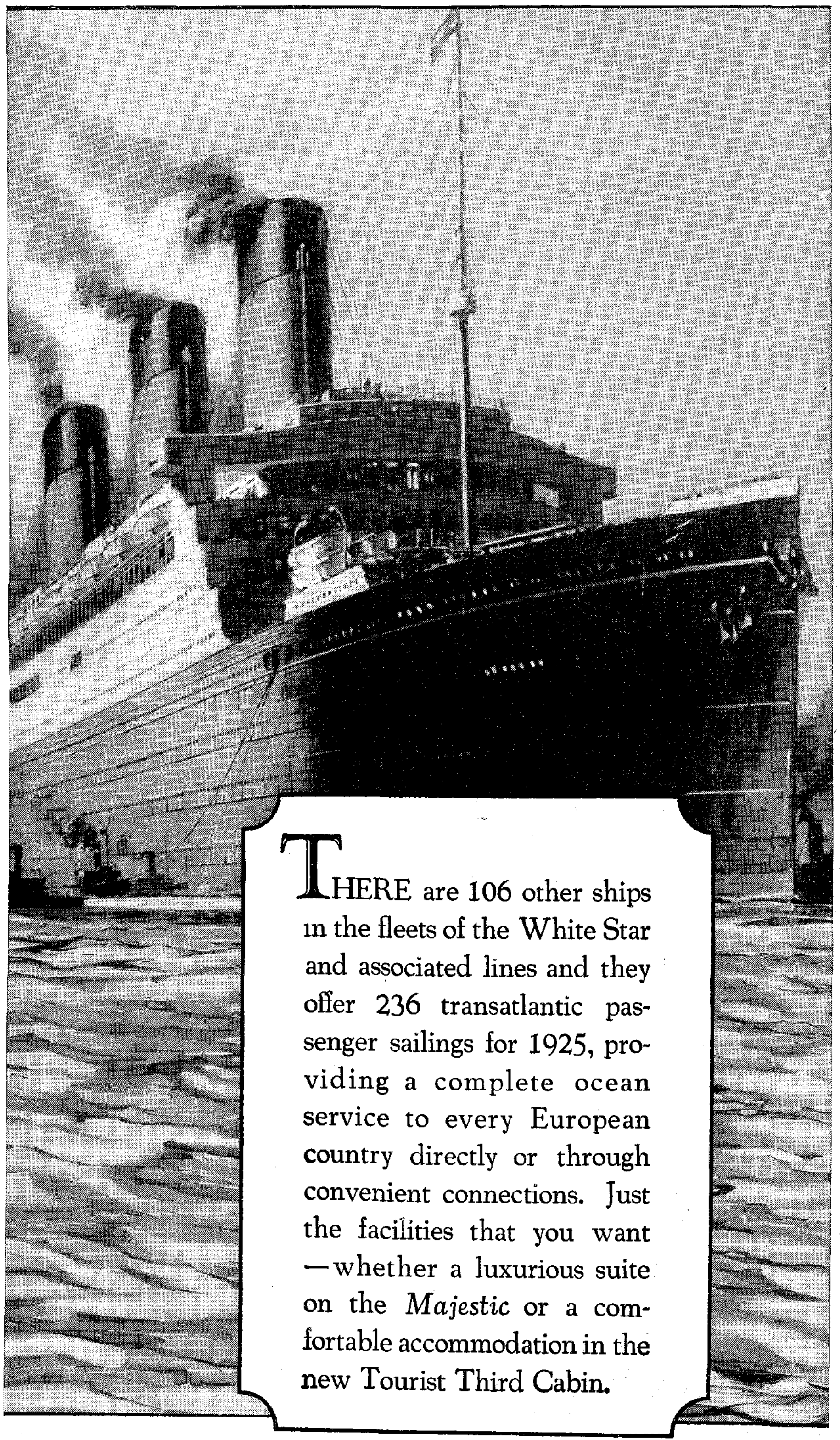

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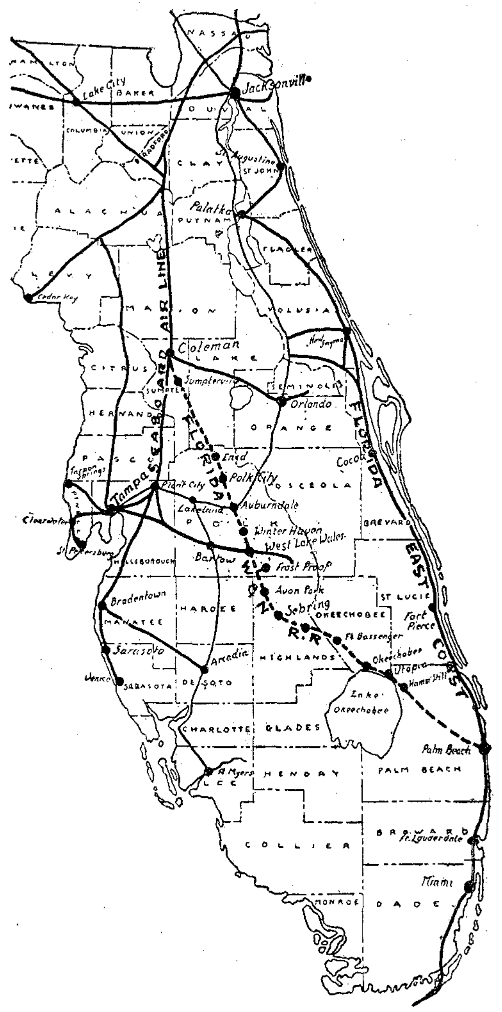
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE FIRST RAILROAD ACROSS FLORIDA

"FLORIDA, WHICH HAS A REAL ESTATE BOOM and a constitutional inhibition against income and inheritance taxes, also has a new railroad," observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. In the opening to traffic on September 25 of the Florida Western and Northern Railroad, an extension of the Seaboard Air Line, there is provided the first direct rail connection between the rapidly developing east and west coast sections. Not only are the two coasts of the Florida peninsula now connected by a band of railroad steel, but there are opened up for development, says the Atlanta *Constitution*, in nearby Georgia, "hundreds of thousands of new acres always idle that will soon be in blossoming productivity." The new Florida line of the Seaboard, shown on the accompanying map, consists of 238 miles of track in main line and cut-offs. It was financed by the issue of a $7,000,000 bond issue offered to the public last May. The construction of the 204 miles of track between Coleman and West Palm Beach, writes C. W. Barron in his Boston *News Bureau*, "might have passed almost without notice in the era of railroad construction fifteen or twenty years ago, but as the United States has ceased railroad building now for more than ten years, this line southeast across Florida may be considered the most important piece of railroad construction on this continent in many years." Arthur Brisbane, writing for the New York *American* on the first train that ever crossed Florida from west to east, is led to think of the great railroad men who have built up Florida: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From *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore)

WHERE A NEW RAILROAD CROSSES FLORIDA

The 204-mile main line of the new Florida Western and Northern Railroad is indicated by the broken line from Coleman to West Palm Beach. The new construction also includes cut-offs near Tampa and Jacksonville. The heavy black lines show the Seaboard's routes in Western Florida, and the Florida East Coast Railway from Jacksonville to Palm Beach, Miami and Key West. The light black lines show the Atlantic Coast Line route from Jacksonville to Tampa and Fort Myers.

> Flagler, with his line along the Atlantic, developed Florida's east coast all the way south. Miami is his monument. Plant, building his railroad to Tampa and the Gulf, developed the west coast.
>
> And with the inauguration of this seaboard, gulf-to-ocean, cross-state railroad, S. Davies Warfield, president of the Seaboard, develops and serves magnificently the central highland region of Florida, connects the Gulf with the ocean by rail, and gives to Florida, for the first time, a complete railways system.
>
> This road, opened to-day, runs through the hill and lake region of central Florida, down to Sebring, which is in the middle of Florida, half way between Sarasota, on the gulf, and Fort Pierce, on the ocean. Thence the railroad runs southeast, skirting the edge of Lake Okeechobee, through the deep, rich soil, now drained by five canals leading to the ocean and by innumerable irrigation ditches.

The entire 238 miles of track embraced in the new railroad line were laid in the short space of ten months, we read in the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which credits Seaboard Air Line officials with contending that "railroad annals contain no parallel to this record for speedy construction." As we read in *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore):

> The new road has been built to meet the severe demands of modern railroad traffic. Long stretches of curveless track, straight as a taut string, with easy grades and curves characterize it; the rails weigh 100 pounds per yard. On the entire line no grade is heavier than fifteen feet to the mile. No curve exceeds two degrees. The 204 miles of track form a line 96 per cent. straight. From Coleman, the northern end of the extension, 41 miles southward are without a curve. From Sebring to Okeechobee City the 37 miles of track are also curveless, and the 57 miles from Okeechobee to West Palm Beach are mathematically without a turn. To obtain minimum grades many heavy cuts and fills were made, particularly in the hilly parts of Polk County.
>
> There are two bridges on the line, one crossing the Kissimmee River at Okeechobee and the other over the St. Lucie drainage canal, which latter extends from Lake Okeechobee to near St. Lucie Inlet on the seacoast. The foundations of these bridges are of concrete; the spans are of steel.

In the sale of the $7,000,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which built the new railroad, President Warfield of the Seaboard, according to a statement sent to the press, "arranged that each purchaser of a bond should share in the enhancement in the value of the lands acquired, over 160,000 acres, to accrue through the advancement coming from the development of the railroad. To accomplish this the Land Company of Florida was organized in which the bondholders secure a common stock interest in connection with the price paid in the purchase of bonds, the Seaboard Air Line having also a common stock interest."

In his speech at the formal ceremonies celebrating the passage of the first train over the Florida Western and Northern, President Warfield recalled that back in 1915 he "dreamt of a greater Seaboard system which would tie together by short line connection the two wonderful coasts of this State and both coasts with points east and west." To build 238 miles of new railroad—"the most important railroad construction since the war, and the most rapid I know of," according to this authority—in this post-war period required, "first, confidence in the Seaboard Air Line Railway; second, confidence in the people of this State and the southern country traversed by it." Noting that the special train "was carried over the first 100-pound rail laid in Florida," President Warfield added that the "completion of the new extension and cutoffs will bring the two coasts of

A MUTUAL ORGANIZATION—FOUNDED IN 1845

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(Incorporated under the Laws of New York)

346 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

EIGHTIETH ANNUAL STATEMENT

To the Policy-holders:

I am addressing an audience of about seven and a half million people. I directly address one and one-half million thoughtful men and women each of whom is responsible in some fashion for about four others.

My theme is your relation to each other and to your neighbors through the New York Life Insurance Company.

I assume that mere figures about the Company have ceased to interest you in the old way. Whether we have in assets more or less than a billion dollars or do more or less than seven hundred million dollars of new business in a year is interesting now, chiefly because these once amazing facts tell how widely useful you are as a part of a vast social enterprise which is both beneficent and beneficial.

May I in this year of grace try to give you a new thought about yourselves and—if I may so put it—about your duty to others.

You are the plain people that Lincoln referred to.
Few of you are very rich: few are very poor.

You are always quick to help your neighbor, even at some sacrifice to yourself.

If your neighbor is ill you sympathize with him, and if you know of some way in which you can help him you eagerly offer your services.

If Diphtheria threatens him and his family and you know that he does not understand about the Diphtheria serum, you almost force him to get it and get it quickly.

You do the same about Typhoid or Pneumonia or Scarlet Fever.

If you are a farmer you tell your fellow-farmer of any process you know by which his crop may be increased or how his methods of marketing may be improved.

You are moved by the same impulse if you are a physician or a lawyer or a merchant or a teacher or a mechanic or a clerk or a day laborer.

You do these things spontaneously. You expect no reward. You know your neighbor would gladly do the same for you.

In other words, your neighbors' welfare has become a part of your own life; your welfare is their concern, too.

This we call the milk of human kindness.

You could perform your greatest neighborly service in 1925, almost work a miracle in beneficence, if you would recognize the remedial power of life insurance in your relations with your neighbor. You hesitate because you think that whether or not your neighbor insures his life is his private affair.

Insuring his life is no more your neighbor's private affair than is the condition of his health.

Improvidence is just as real and just as dangerous as Disease. The poverty which follows both is worse than either.

The future welfare of your neighbor's children and his own security in old age are your concern. You have observed the beneficent work of life insurance. Why not talk seriously to your neighbor about what you know?

Has it brought you peace of mind? Tell him so.
Has it taught you to save money? Show him how.
Are you getting more out of life for yourself and your wife because you know your children will be provided for? Explain that to him.

You will generally have a sympathetic auditor because he himself has seen widows saved from dire poverty, families kept together and children educated by life insurance.

You and your neighbor have seen life insurance help your community and State in other ways; by loans on farms, homes, business buildings, the purchase of the bonds of your Town or County or State—through the purchase of Railroad bonds and the bonds of the great public utility corporations that are so rapidly increasing human efficiency and human comfort.

Can you, in short, talk with your neighbor about anything more vital, more in harmony with every neighborly impulse?

Show him how this Company is benefiting him constantly even though he is not a member of it. Tell him that he ought to become a member.

Send for one of our agents. Introduce him to your neighbor.

In brief follow the neighborly impulse here as you would in other things —on the perfectly sound theory that your neighbor's welfare is your concern.

If in 1925 you each did this neighborly act and added one person like yourself to our membership you would about double the outstanding insurance of the Company. This would be a great piece of public service; it would be a fine neighborly thing to do, and it would directly benefit you because, if the Company's outstanding risks were doubled, its fixed charges would relatively decrease, and this saving would lower the cost of your life insurance.

This is a policy-holders' Company. It exists because you are provident. Its strength and security are unrivaled. *Its assets belong to you.*

Your neighbor doesn't clearly know all that. He doesn't realize that you are a joint and several owner of more than a billion dollars. He probably doesn't fully understand what a prudent and desirable neighbor you are.

Tell him all about it.

DARWIN P. KINGSLEY,
President

Balance Sheet, January 1, 1925

Bonds at Market Value as determined by the Insurance Department, State of New York

ASSETS	
Real Estate Owned	$7,314,032.75
First Mortgage Loans—	
On Farms	68,143,085.50
On Residential and Business Properties	230,422,054.50
Loans on Policies	168,308,446.91
Bonds of the United States	84,354,410.00
Railroad Bonds	303,504,995.93
Bonds of other Governments, of States and Municipalities	109,255,521.45
Public Utility Bonds	43,251,785.00
Cash, including Branch Office Balances	5,804,721.62
Other Assets	35,537,156.76
Total	$1,055,896,210.42

LIABILITIES	
Policy Reserve	$820,467,244.00
Other Policy Liabilities	30,952,800.09
Dividends left with Company to Accumulate at Interest	18,126,659.14
Premiums, Interest and Rentals prepaid	2,959,867.36
Taxes, Salaries, Accounts, etc., due or accrued	10,581,658.07
Additional Reserves	10,350,417.00
Dividends payable in 1925	54,136,792.24
Reserve for Deferred Dividends	7,108,161.00
General Contingency Funds not included above	101,212,611.52
Total	$1,055,896,210.42

Outstanding Insurance Dec. 31, 1924	$4,695,000,000.00
New business paid for in 1924	746,000,000.00
Earning power of Assets, including cash in bank, Dec. 31, 1924	5.06%
Investments made in 1924 (excluding Loans on Policies)	122,000,000.00
Paid to and on account of Beneficiaries and Policy-holders in 1924	169,000,000.00

To keep your
hair healthy
[4 simple treatments]

FOUR common scalp conditions tend to rob the hair of its natural life and health. In this column we tell you about four simple treatments designed to correct these conditions. These treatments are based on modern scientific thought in the care of the hair and scalp.

In employing Packer's Tar Soap with the treatment that meets your hair condition, remember that Pine Tar in a shampoo soap has for years been recommended in the care of the hair by foremost authorities.

for DANDRUFF

Authorities find that dandruff is responsible for at least 75% of the cases of falling hair. But dandruff need not be serious if carefully and properly treated. The Packer Method of treatment, based on modern thought, will be found in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for DRY *hair*

Successful shampooing removes the accumulations of surface oil from the scalp. This makes the hair seem dry at first but this dryness is temporary and only noticeable for a day or two. If dryness persists it is probably due to inactivity of the oil glands—a condition requiring special care and treatment. You will find an authoritative treatment for dry hair in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for OILY *hair*

Too oily hair is produced by an over activity of the oil glands. A special treatment for oily hair including hints on the correct way to massage, is given in the booklet packed with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap.

for FALLING *hair*

For falling hair, we recommend the Packer treatment for dandruff, the most common cause of premature baldness or loss of hair (you will find this treatment in the booklet which comes with each cake of Packer's Tar Soap). If, however, the regular use of this Packer treatment does not stop the loss of your hair, consult your family physician. He may find some underlying cause due to your general health or he may suggest that you see a scalp specialist.

PACKER'S
Tar Soap

HOW THE BEST DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND PACKER'S TAR SOAP
PACKER'S TAR SOAP

Each cake in a metal soap box

Informative leaflet, giving the proper shampoo method and other valuable suggestions, is packed with each cake.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

Florida within a few hours' ride—185 miles—and through main line connections the Seaboard becomes the only through line to the east coast of Florida over its own rails (south of Richmond) with through line connections to both coasts and from points east and west."

To close with a word from a Florida newspaper, we quote an editorial appearing in the Jacksonville *Journal* (formerly *The Metropolis*) on the day the new road was opened to traffic:

> To-day it is the Seaboard that holds the spotlight of achievement. To-morrow it will be another railway company. For all the lines in Florida are engaged in programs of expansion. The Florida East Coast Company is double-tracking its lines from Jacksonville south. The Atlantic Coast Line is extending its service. All this shows the faith these roads have in the State.

BANK CHECKS TO CHECK EUROPEAN INFLATION

ONE curious difference between Europeans and ourselves is the extent to which this country has developed the use of bank deposits and checks. In Europe, in France and Belgium particularly, people use the banks for borrowing and take out the proceeds in the shape of paper money. So when President A. R. Erskine of the Studebaker Corporation was in Belgium recently, it occurred to him that the introduction of the banking system of deposits and bank checks would greatly decrease the paper money circulation, and he asked some bankers with whom he had dinner in Brussels why the practise could not be introduced into Belgium. As Mr. Erskine is further quoted in a *Wall Street Journal* interview:

> They use paper money in Belgium for practically 90 per cent. of all business transactions, except in cases of big ones, which are settled by bank transfers. These men said that manufacturers, small merchants and people who deal with them are so accustomed by habit to settle in cash that it would be extremely difficult to overcome this practise, and besides, the people were suspicious of banks.
>
> I asked them whether an educational campaign could not be conducted to overcome the prejudice, but they said they doubted it. The Belgian banker said that if the business transactions of Belgium could be settled by bank checks as they are in the United States, he thought 3,000,000,000 francs paper money circulation would be enough to handle the business of the country. In other words, the paper circulation could be decreased from 8,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 francs. He agreed that such reduction would increase the gold reserve and thereby increase the foreign exchange value of the franc. They both told me that the same conditions prevailed in France, where nearly 41,000,000,000 francs paper money is in circulation.
>
> International bankers interested in im-

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proving the Belgian and French franc might interest themselves in starting an educational campaign in these countries. I believe an advertising and speaking campaign would accomplish the results, if supplemented by proclamations of the governmental heads, statements and resolutions of important civic and business associations, and banks and individuals.

OUR NEW CONFEDERATE HALF DOLLARS

THE soldiers of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan would have laughed at a prophecy that half a century later the Federal Government would be issuing from its Philadelphia mint, coins honoring the beaten Confederacy. A few weeks ago, we note in a Philadelphia dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, coining began of "5,000,000 Stone Mountain half dollars commemorating the valor of the soldiers of the Confederacy and the carving of the colossal memorial on the Georgia mountain." To quote this dispatch further:

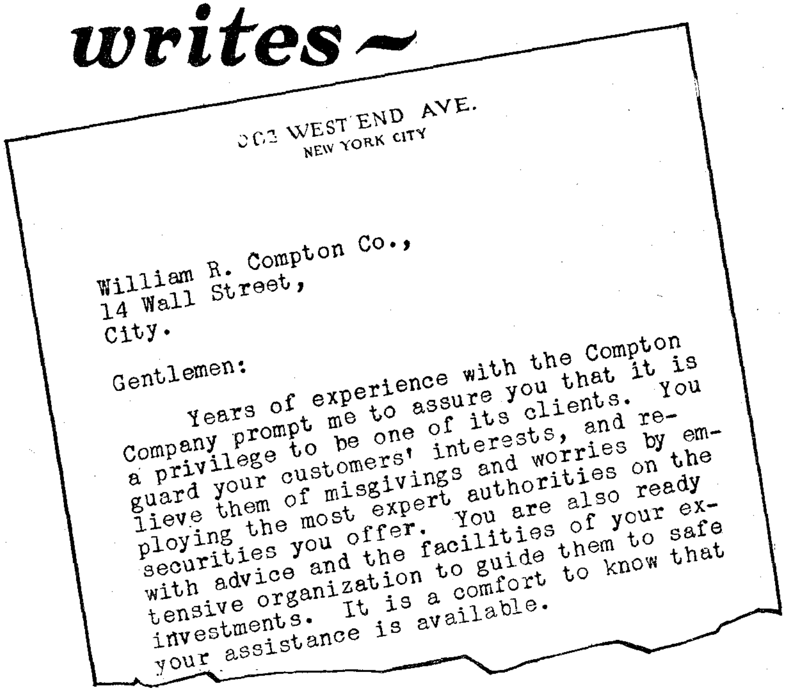
> The new coins, made from designs submitted by Gutzon Borglum, the sculptor, are the size of the standard half dollar and will be turned over to the Stone Mountain Confederate Memorial Association at Atlanta in exchange for their par value in current coinage.
>
> The obverse side bears the familiar "In God We Trust" across the top in an arc. Beneath are thirteen stars in two groups of four each and one of five.
>
> The feature of the obverse side embraces the figures of Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, both mounted. Lee is gazing into the distance in a direction toward which Jackson is pointing.
>
> To the lower left of the mounted figures are the words "Stone Mountain," with the year of coinage.
>
> The reverse side, topped with the words "United States of America" and "E Pluribus Unum" directly beneath, has in the right center the figure of an eagle sitting on the summit of a mountain.
>
> To the left appears "Memorial to the Valor of the Soldier of the South." At the bottom is "Liberty," with "Half Dollar" beneath.

HOW OUR GREATEST CITY SPENDS ITS MONEY

TO show how the money of New York City taxpayers is being expended, the Comptroller has prepared an analysis classifying the several activities of the city government into nine general groups and showing the appropriations made for each group and its percentage of the total amount of city appropriations. A summary of the analysis is given as follows in the New York *Times:*

	Sums Spent	*P.C. of Total*
Police protection, punishment of crime, maintenance of order, etc......	$50,464,771	13.916
Administration of civil justice..................	10,890,594	3.003
Dependents and unfortunates................	26,369,697	7.272
Health conservation.......	51,678,352	14.251
Fire protection...........	25,363,071	6.990
Education and recreation..	112,317,947	30,973
Commerce and transportation...................	57,885,587	15.963
Mayoralty, City Government, etc..............	27,057,989	7.462
Public markets...........	602,030	1.660

A doctor writes~



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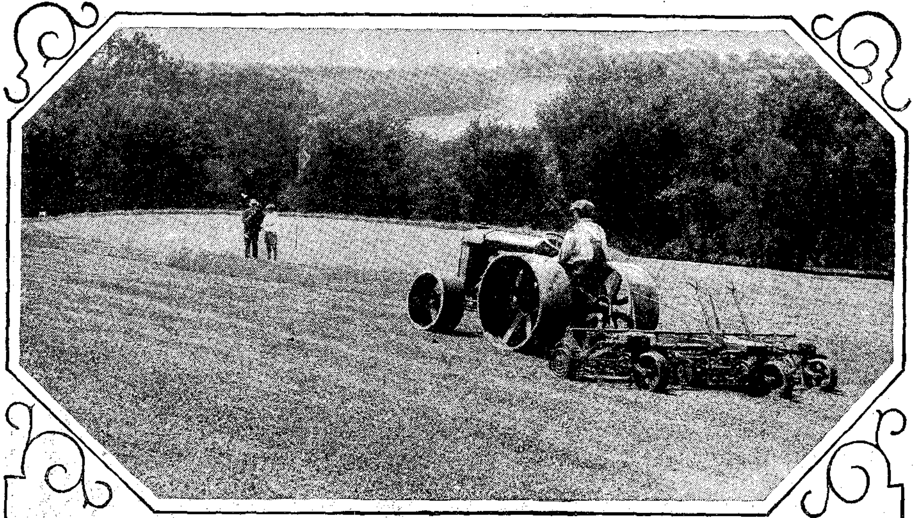

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If your mowing costs were high last year and your equipment in the repair shop much of the time, you need an Ideal Bulldog. Write and ask us to send literature proving that you *can* cut your mowing costs.

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800 Firestone Truck Tire Service Dealers—located in every trucking center—are truck haulage experts. Let them show you how to reduce your operating costs.

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MOST MILES PER DOLLAR

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 17.—Anton Flettner's rotorship *Buckau*, the "sailless sailboat," completes her first seagoing test when she arrives at Leith, Scotland, from Elbe, Germany. The precise value of the test is not made clear because the weather was so rough that the rotorship frequently had to resort to engine power.

February 18.—The International Opium Conference adopts an agreement that the participating nations enact laws to control the production, distribution, and export of opium, and take steps to prevent within five years the smuggling of opium from being a serious obstacle to suppression of opium-smoking in the Far East.

February 19.—The International Opium Conference adjourns. President Zahle says that, despite its withdrawal, the American delegation's "boldness, directness, and devotion gave supreme impetus to the whole anti-drug campaign."

February 20.—The French budget presented to the Senate for ratification places the amount of expenditures at 32,319,000,000 francs, and the receipts at 28,572,000,000 francs, showing a deficit of more than 3,000,000,000 francs.

The House of Commons rejects by 220 votes to 153, the Labor proposal to give the ballot to women at the age of twenty-one, instead of thirty, as under the present law.

February 21.—The Chinese Government pays to foreign Governments the $300,000 indemnity for the acts of banditry committed when the Shanghai-Peking express train was raided May 26, 1923, and 300 persons, including 24 foreigners, were taken prisoner and held for ransom.

The international dog race held in Quebec is won by Emil St. Goddard, eighteen years old, of Manitoba, whose team makes the 120-mile-run in 12 hours and 49 minutes.

February 22.—Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose, the distinguished scientist of India, has invented an instrument which renders opaque objects transparent by "invisible light," according to a dispatch from Calcutta.

DOMESTIC

February 17.—The cave trap which had closed on him eighteen days before becomes the grave of Floyd Collins, it being decided not to attempt the removal of the body because of the great risk involved to others in taking it out. The funeral services are held on the hill above the cave.

The Senate votes to increase the pay of members of the Senate and House from $7,500 to $10,000 a year, and the pay of the Vice-President, Speaker of the House and Cabinet members from $12,000 to $15,000.

Mrs. Florence Prag Kahn is elected to Congress to represent California in the seat left vacant by the death of her husband, Julius Kahn.

February 18.—The Navy General Board holds that the battleship is still the chief factor in sea power, and advises against the establishment of a separate air service, in its report to the President, just made public.

The Senate confirms the nomination of William M. Jardine, of Kansas, to be Secretary of Agriculture.

February 19.—President Coolidge condemns the Federal inheritance tax as socialistic and as approaching confiscation in some instances, in an address before the National Tax Association, meeting in Washington.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives declines to ratify the Federal Child Labor Amendment by a vote of 204 to 9. The Massachusetts Senate has already voted against the measure.

February 20.—Fifty-one men are killed by an explosion of gas in the City Coal Company's mine on the outskirts of Sullivan, Indiana.

The Michigan House of Representatives rejects the Federal Child Labor Amendment by a vote of 61 to 24, and the Vermont Senate concurs with the lower House in rejecting the amendment by a vote of 27 to 3.

Chiefs of sixteen labor organizations, including three of the "big four" railroad brotherhoods and the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, decide, with only one dissenting vote, to oppose formation of a third party, in the preliminary gathering of delegates to the National Conference for Progressive Political Action, at Chicago.

February 23.—President Coolidge recommends an international tribunal for the peaceful settlement of international differences as a means toward disarmament, in an address before the Women's Conference on National Defense as Peace Insurance.

February 24.—A Philadelphia local train bound from New York runs into the rear of a halted Florida-bound express at Manhattan Transfer, just outside of New York, killing three railroad employees and injuring seventeen employees and twenty-three passengers.

The Senate Judiciary Committee orders a favorable report on the nomination of Charles Beecher Warren of Michigan for Attorney-General.

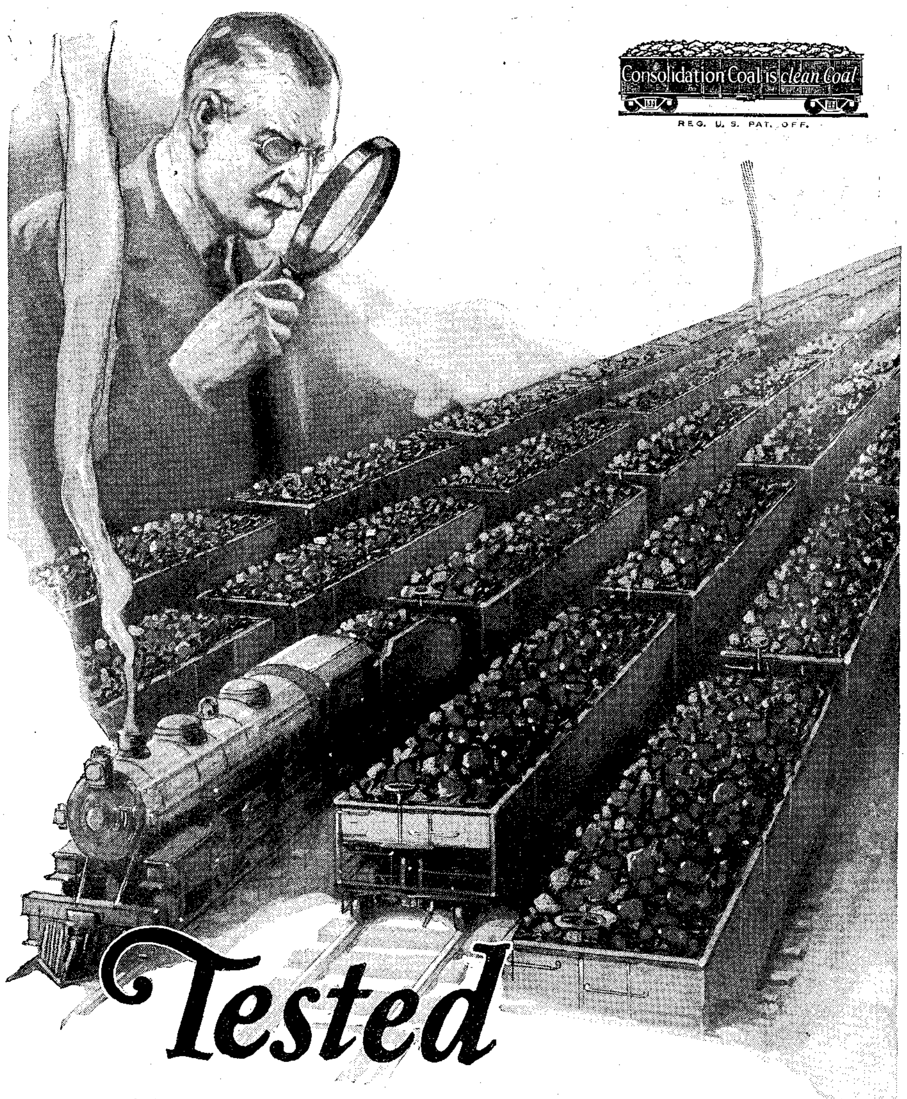
The House votes to increase the salary of the President's Secretary from $7,500 to $10,000.

The nomination of Alanson B. Houghton to be Ambassador to Great Britain is confirmed by the Senate.

The Kansas State Senate passes a bill repealing the 1909 law barring the sale of cigarets. The measure goes to the House.

Soft Music.—With a jolt the car came to a sudden stop in the middle of a busy street. The self-starter refused to act, and the driver was forced to dismount and endeavor to crank up the engine with the aid of the starting-handle. For five minutes he twirled the handle furiously, while a small crowd collected, and then at length an old lady stept forward and prest a penny into the perspiring motorist's hand. "My good man," she said gently, "I wish all barrel organs were as quiet as yours."—*The Tatler.*

Where the Squash Comes.—The Mayor of Lowestoft's robe is to be retrimmed with musquash. Do the Directors of our Underground railways wear robes? If they do, we suggest musquash—it sounds appropriate. —*London Humorist.*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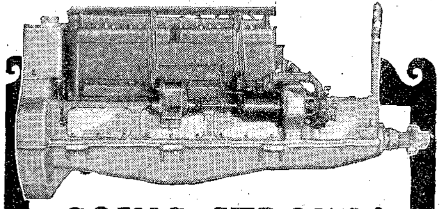

GOING STRONG!

John Guy Monihan wires us from Munden, Va., on Board his Sedan Cruiser that his "New Kermath Six" is giving most efficient service developing 65 H. P. at 1000 R. P. M. and driving sedan cruiser 12 miles per hour with excellent fuel economy in both calm and rough seas. "Best buy among marine motors."

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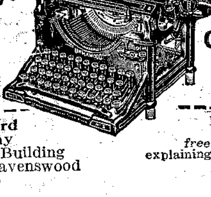

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

To decide questions concerning the correct use of words for this column, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

baptize.—"L. D. M.," Fayetteville, Tenn.—The word *baptize* came into the English from the Old French *baptiser*, from the late Latin *baptizo*, and ultimately from the Greek *baptizô*, from *baptô*, dip. Therefore, the idea of sprinkling is not to be associated with it.

gaol, jail.—"F. S.," Bethlehem, Pa.—The pronunciation of *gaol* is identical with that of *jail*, *jel*—*e* as in *prey*. In official use in Great Britain the form *gaol* is preferred, altho modern English dictionaries record *jail* as the preferred form. By one of those curious freaks of the genius of language the Middle English form of the word was "gay hole." The "Old English Miscellany," written in 1275, states that "In helle is a deop gay hol."

McAdoo.—"R. R.," Wadena, Minn.—The name *McAdoo* is pronounced *mak"a-du'*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *u* as in *rule*.

occasion.—"S. W.," New York City.—*Occasion* as a transitive verb has been in use since the sixteenth century. The sentence quoted, "One thing that *occasioned* me the greatest surprize happened," is, therefore, entirely correct.

porte-cochere.—"J. D. H.," Scotland Neck, N.C.—Pronounce *porte-cochère* as if you were saying "port co share," giving the first *o* as *o* in *or*, second *o* as *o* in *go*, *sh* as in *ship*, and *a* as *a* in *fare*.

present incumbent.—"F. A. MacK.," Oak Terrace, Minn.—The expression "present incumbent," altho tautological, is widely used, and has established itself as an idiom. The person who is the incumbent of an office leans, lies, or rests in it and, therefore, is *present*.

The expression "present president" is not analogous, for the word "present" means "for the time being" and "president" means "presiding officer." The definition of the word "president" connotes "one having chief authority," and has nothing whatever to do with time which can not be said of "incumbent."

quotation-marks.—"L. S. T.," Ramsey, N. J.—In writing, as in printing, quotation-marks are used according to the practise established by printers years ago. A comma or a period put outside of quotation-marks, being removed away from the word to which it relates, would look like a fly speck upon the paper.

The practise of printers has been to put periods and commas within quotation-marks, irrespective of the fact that there may not have been any punctuation-point in the matter quoted. Semicolons and colons invariably go outside of quotation-marks when the matter quoted is distinct from the rest of the text. There is no excuse for the introduction of a practise that differs entirely from that followed by printers.

scoff-law.—"T. L. M.," Oviedo, Fla.—As the Lexicographer understands the term, it is a noun. He knows of no adjective formed from the words. Possibly there may be no need of either term and both may be rejected by the genius of the language. With the word *outlaw*, the participial adjective is *outlawed*, so perhaps the form *scoff-lawed* may come into use; but do we need it?

some time, sometime.—"V. F.," Sandpoint, Idaho.—The term is written "some time" or "sometime."

As an adjective meaning "having at one time or formerly been," and the equivalent of "once," as "*sometime* professor of English," the word is written as a solid word.

Sometime as an adverb is defined "at a time not precisely stated," as "it happened *sometime* last week." Originally this was written as two words, but the tendency to follow the form of the adjective and the analogy of other words, as *sometimes*, *somewhat*, *somewhere*, etc., has led to solidification.

the indefinite article.—"J. A. C.," New York City.—In the United States standard usage has established "a history," "*a* historic fact" and "*a* hysterical person" as correct. In Great Britain where the "h" is frequently obscured, "an history," "*an* historic fact" and "*an* hysterical person" are used.

According to our accepted standard of English there are only four *parent* terms in which initial "h" is silent—*heir*, *honest*, *honor*, and *hour*, and their derivatives. Medial "h" is silent, of course, in a number of other terms. See "A Desk-Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced," p. 459.

the subjunctive.—"L. A. J.," Danville, Ind.—"Is the following sentence grammatically correct? 'I will go if and only if it rains'? Is the sentence good English?"

The subjunctive is required to make the sentence submitted correct, so use the subjunctive *rain*, instead of the indicative *rains*. The modern tendency is to point to the fact that the subjunctive is falling into disuse, but as long as the syntax of the language requires it, it should be used. Neglect of an established form does not establish the accuracy of an erroneous one.

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anomaly, paradox.—"V. H. S.," San Francisco, Calif.—The word *anomaly* is derived from the Greek *anomalos*, from *an*, not, and *homalos*, even. It means "the state of deviating from the common or usual rule, form or manner; that which does not conform to method, system, or analogy; anything abnormal or contrary to analogy."

The word *paradox* is derived from the Greek *para*, beside, and *dokeo*, seem, and indicates "a statement or doctrine seemingly in contradiction to the received belief or to what would naturally be believed; an expression seemingly, tho not necessarily, absurd or self-contradictory in its terms." *Paradox*, in rhetoric, is "a figure employed to teach a truth or produce an impression by an unexpected, epigrammatic, or surprizing turn of expression." *Paradox* is a statement essentially absurd or false.

by the copy, by the pound.—"J. A. S.," Chicago, Ill.—"What is the authority for, or the defense of such expressions as '5 cents *the* copy,' '70 cents *the* pound,' etc., instead of '5 cents *a* (or *per*) copy,' etc."

The explanation offered for the use of the definite article is that the preposition *by* is implied or understood—"*By* the copy, 5 cents" or "5 cents *by* the copy"; "70 cents *by* the pound" or "*by* the pound 70 cents."

client, customer.—"H. C. R.," New York City.—A *client* is one who depends upon the service of any professional or business man as a customer. A *customer* is one who gives his custom or trade, especially one who deals regularly at a good establishment; as, grocers or tailors have *customers*; lawyers have *clients*.

The term *client* has been used variously for more than three hundred years. In 1681 Granville referred to the spiritualists of the time as "the evil spirits with their *clients*." Peacock used it of patrons of the money-lenders, "*clients* of the money-borrowing order." The term seems to have had wide application embracing all sorts and conditions of men. "Literature has been said to command many *clients* among popular readers." Men given to horse-racing have been known to recommend certain horses to all their *clients*. The term *client* has been used also for a spiritual advocate, and, figuratively, even of plant life: "These flowers, tulips, are true *clients* of the sun." But to-day the use of the word is associated with the law.

connote, denote.—"J. C.," Louisville, Ky.—The word *connote* means "to mention by implication; to indicate or imply *along with* objects denoted." Thus the word "wife" *denotes* a married woman, but the term "wife" also implies the term "husband"; hence, the word "wife" *connotes* "husband."

credo.—"B. A. A.," Weston, W. Va.—*Credo* is pronounced variously. The English pronunciation of the Latin would render it as if written *creedo*. The Roman pronunciation of the Latin would render it as if written *creydo*. The FUNK & WAGNALLS *New Standard Dictionary* pronounces it in harmony with the first method, and states that it is used to designate "a creed, as the Apostles' Creed." The word means "I believe," and is from the Latin *credo*, I believe.

employé, employee.—"L. W.," Chicago, Ill.—In the English language the word *employee* is the accepted term, the word *employé* being an introduction from the French. The word *employee* is to be preferred in all cases where used of establishments that engage help of both sexes.

The term *employé* is used to designate the masculine gender; when spelled *employée* it designates the feminine gender. In English we have no such distinction, the word *employee* including both sexes. To us the American form *employee* is the correct one to use. The use of the French term would necessitate the employment of two words, *employé*, *employée*, to cover both sexes, but the English word *employee* does the work with one.

figure, form.—"W. F. B.," St. Louis, Mo.—The word *figure* is defined as "The visible form of any person or thing; shape; outline; appearance; as a woman of good *figure*." The word *form* is defined as, "The outward or visible shape of a body, as distinguished from its substance or color, figure, especially of a person."

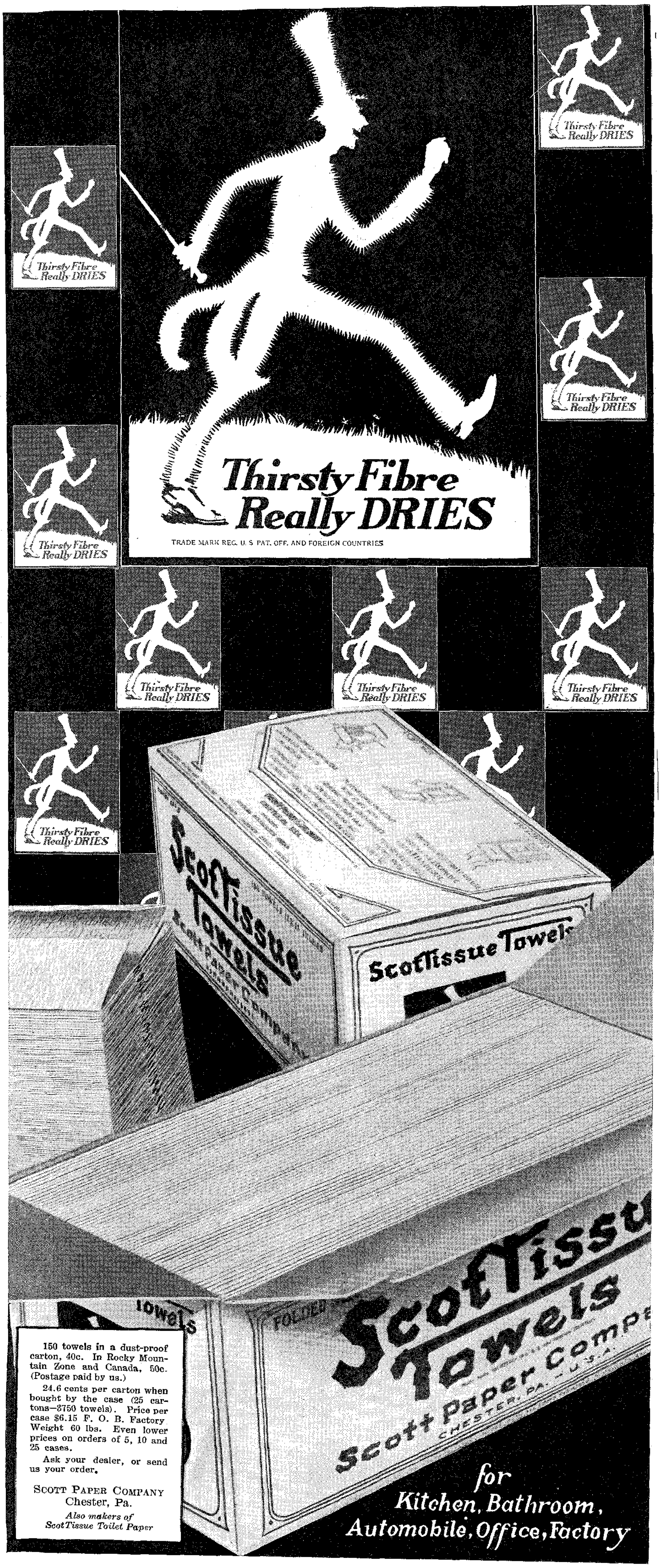
We speak of "a woman's *figure*" or "a woman's *form*," and of the *human figure*, when well painted, as an object of admiration. The poets have even sung of the "*female form* divine." A person's *form* may be said to be handsome or ugly, common or uncommon; his *figure* to be correct or incorrect.

fool and his money.—"A. W. H.," Carbon Hill, Ala.—"What is the origin of the expression, 'A fool and his money are soon parted'?"

Nobody knows, but it is a truism. Hazlitt in his "English Proverbs and Proverbial Phrases" credits "A fool and his money are soon parted" to Clarke's "Paræmiologia," dated 1639, and cites it as having been used at an earlier date, January 5, 1630.

Thomas Tusser, who lived between 1523 and 1580, and issued "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry" in 1573, as well as "Good Husbandly Lessons," included this in the form "A fool and his money be soon at debate."

swan-song.—"J. D. S.," Gunnison, Miss.—The expression *swan-song* designates "a last or dying work, as of a poet or composer: in allusion to the song a swan is fabled to sing when dying."



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

All Kinds.—A writer says that America has always been keenly interested in early settlers. Financially speaking?—*London Humorist.*

Handicapped.—"Poor ole Bill! 'E's so short-sighted 'e's working 'imself to death."

"Wot's 'is short sight got to do with it?"

"Well, 'e can't see when the boss ain't looking, so 'e 'as to keep on shoveling all the time!"—*London Humorist.*

Derailing the Wave.—"The brakes must not be put on too suddenly. The wave of prosperity can be easily knocked off the track."—*St. Louis paper.*

Wrong Word.—Aggrieved Person (a cross-word enthusiast)—"That girl in there carries a joke too far. I goes in an' says, jovial-like, 'I wants a drop o' liquid refreshment in four letters'—an' lumme, she brings me a glass o' milk!"—*London Humorist.*

The Sins of a Great Race. Old Stock Americans, reflecting on the virtues of their Nordic forbears, often find themselves sadly deprest by the behavioristic inferiorities of the new stock Americans. Well, they have a right to feel this way. Consider this document from W. N. Gemmill's "The Salem Witch Trials" (McClurg)—a page from a Massachusetts court docket for the year 1656:

James Standish fined for being vehemently suspected of being drunk.

Henry Walton fined for saying he had as leave to hear a dog bark as to hear Reverend Cobbell preach.

John Studly fined for stealing his master's ox and selling it to him.

Thomas Gray, of Marblehead, to be whipped for being overseen in drink.

John Russell whipped for beating his wife.

Philip Crumwell fined for not living with his wife.

William Claus, whipped for spying into the chamber of his master and reporting what he saw.

Mrs. Griffith fined for swearing.

Robert Edwards fined for excess in apparel in wearing sleeve lace and gold buttons.

Sarah Parrige fined for wearing a silk hood.

Sarah Collins fined for railing at her husband and calling him a "pot-gutted divell."

Robert Pike fined for living here and his wife in England. Ordered to go to her.

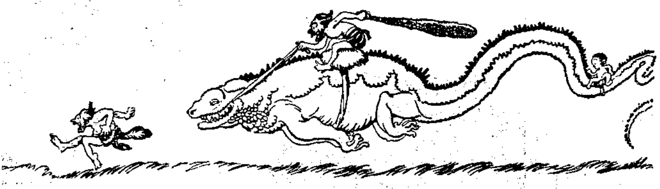
Charles Phillips fined for drunkenness three times in two days.—*Norfolk Virginian Pilot.*

Alphabetical Fish.—Mr. Levy brought a bowl of goldfish home to his boy, Abie, and the following brief and illuminating colloquy ensued:

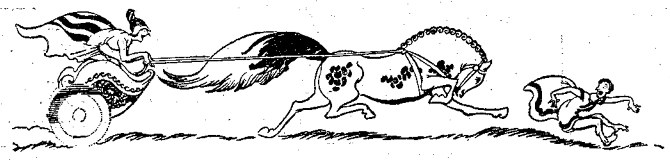
"A B C D goldfish."

"L M N O goldfish."

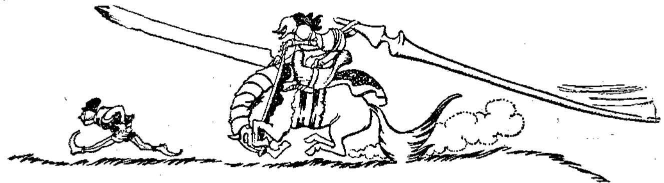
Abie knew. He had tested 'em with acid.—*The Ohio State Journal.*



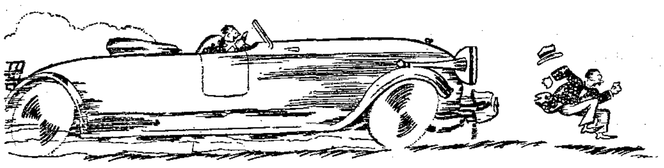
(1.) The Stone Age.



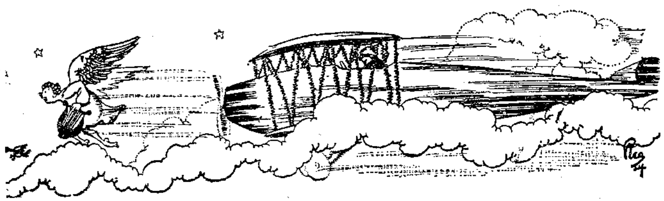
(2.) The Roman Conquest.



(3.) The Feudal Period.



(4.) To-day.



(5.) Tomorrow!

THE PEDESTRIAN'S OUTLINE OF HISTORY

—*London Opinion.*

Sufficient Unto the Day.—"Since you are discontented, why don't you sell your farm and move to the city?"

"I've heard about them prices for flats," answered Farmer Corntossel. "I'd rather go on bein' discontented than take a chance on bein' plain desperate."—*Washington Star.*

Slightly Irregular.—One of the questions put to a class of rural adults was: "In the sentence, 'The bird flew over the house,' is 'flew' a regular or an irregular verb?" This proved a sticker for the class, but finally one man ventured an answer. Said he, "If the bird that flew over the house was a wild goose, it went in a straight, regular line, so the verb is regular; but if it was a woodpecker then it went in a crooked, zigzag line, and so the verb is irregular."

All but the grammar-bound examiner were satisfied with this rational explanation.—*Boston Transcript.*

Patience Rewarded.—Salesman—"Now I'll throw in the clutch."

Bored One—"Good. I knew you'd throw in something if I waited long enough."—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

Just Natural.—"Liza, you remind me fo' all the world of brown sugar."

"How come, Sam?"

"You am so sweet and so unrefined."—*The Ohio State Journal.*

The Deserted Cook Stove.—SPIRITUALISTIC fortune-telling, free love and soul mating having broken up my home, will sell Universal steel-top six-hole range with coil, gas water heater and other furniture. Call Sunday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.—*Classified Ad. in the Tacoma, Wash., Sunday Ledger.*

Or a Hearse.—Blinks—"Times have changed."

Jinks—"I'll say. It used to be when a man was run down he took a tonic, now he takes an ambulance."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Another Sitting Needed.—Wife—"Henry, a fortune-teller said that I was going to Palm Beach."

Hub—"Call her up and make a date for me. Perhaps she can tell me where I can get the money."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE RUFFIAN RIFFIAN

I envy the Riffian ruffian
  His life in the ruffian Riff;
The fellow gets dreadfully huffy in
  The fractional part of a jiff.
If he thinks that a traveler Spanish is
  He sees—as the saying goes—red.
Compunction he instantly banishes
  And off goes the traveler's head.

They are very abrupt and importunate,
  These people that live in the Riff;
A stranger may count himself fortunate
  If he isn't knocked suddenly stiff.
Their manners betray a rough crudity—
  They have a most sinister stare;
They dress in approximate nudity,
  For it always is summer down there.

They lack every modern facility
  Which goes to the making of war,
But they show an amazing ability
  In spilling the enemy's gore.
They utter their battle-cries heatedly
  And their sound you would never forget,
The Spaniards have fought them repeatedly,
  But they never have licked them as yet.

I envy the Riffian ruffian
  His life in the ruffian Riff;
He *must* find it humid and stuffy in
  His country, but what is the diff?
He thinks that a battle is glorious—
  That there's nothing so fine as a fight,
And as long as he's always victorious
  The fellow is probably right.

—*James J. Montague in the New York Herald Tribune (Copyrighted).*